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ROARING BROOK IN WINTER.

"All was silent as a dream
Save the rushing of the stream."

HISTORY *of* WALLINGFORD VERMONT

By
WALTER THORPE
Minister *of*
The Congregational Church
Wallingford, Vt.

ILLUSTRATED

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THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED to the good people of the town of Wallingford, Vt., who combine within themselves the best elements of New England life and character.

Thanksgiving Day, 1911

FOREWORD.

IN PUBLISHING this "History of Wallingford" the compiler would express his sincere thanks to all who have assisted in any way in its production. State and County histories have been found helpful and used to goodly advantage. Much has been gathered by way of oral tradition, and old documents have yielded considerable information. The days spent "in the attics of friends" and in poring over columns of old newspapers have not been wasted, and in presenting the following pages it is with the consciousness of at least trying to use to the best advantage the material at hand.

Special thanks are due to Mrs. W. P. Cary in giving access to and assisting with the town records, and also Miss M. Congdon for the helpfulness in Library references, to my wife in assisting with the revision of proofs, to the "Vermonter" and The Tuttle Company for use of certain cuts, and to Mr. and Mrs. G. Sabin, who have greatly helped in the pictorial part of the work.

I wish the book could have been better, more accurate and trustworthy. It is sent forth, however, with the wish that it may give to some a better knowledge of our town, that it may stimulate a reasonable local pride, and help in developing the community consciousness of the things that are true and just.

Walter Thorpe.

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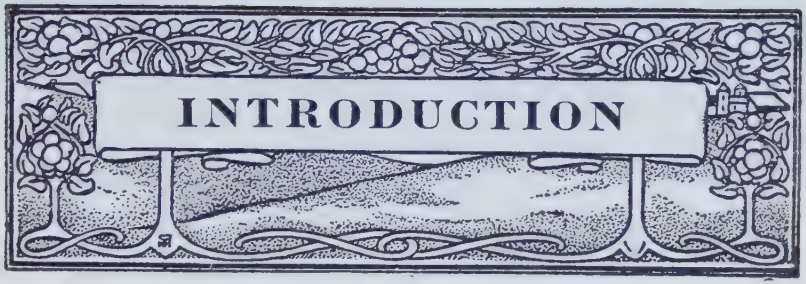


By

JOHN ABNER MEAD, LL.D.,

Governor of Vermont.

I HAVE been asked to write the introduction to this "History of Wallingford." The town is widely known for its beauty of situation, its spirit of enterprise, and its patriotic idealism. This is in part due to the splendid heritage that comes to it from the past. It is good that such a history should be recorded, and one of the results ought to be a manifestation of keener interest in the days that are gone, and a stronger community spirit in the present. Well may the people of this town be proud of their history; proud of the noble men and women who have lived within her boundaries. They were inspired with a great zeal to bring Society with all its sentiments, its purposes, plans, customs and institutions, under the dominations of Godly principles and power. They felt and truly, that if they were to succeed in establishing truth and integrity, and love of country, throughout the social and political organism, to whose upbuilding they were giv-

ing so freely of their strength, both of soul and body, that they must advance the "kingdom of God". Amid the hardships and toil of those who battled with the wilderness, with wild beast, with yet wilder and more savage men, who endured all things, and wrought with untiring energy among these hills and in these green valleys, through years of hardship and privations which we of this favored generation can have only a dim and feeble conception of, they were sustained and cheered and energized by lofty ideals of patriotism, of religious liberty, of progress infinitely more than by the material; and in the summing up of all great movements the ideal always wins.

Gladstone in one of his greatest speeches said "Our business it seems is, that God may utter Himself through us. The deeper we descend into ourselves, the surer do we become of this; the clearer the signs of a divinity that is within, beneath and behind us. The days and the years are for the weaving of that Divine into speech and act." In American social life, there has entered from the very first beginnings of her political existence, the spirit of the higher life, the religious conscience that forms the safeguard of the Republic in times of peril and stress. This is what enables the local town, the State, and the Nation to make splendid progress in the ideals of health, prosperity and happiness.

Religious and intellectual supremacy are we firmly believe, assured to this great Commonwealth. Throughout the years the influences which have gone out from such towns as Wallingford, rich in historical matter, in intellectual and moral content, shall live, not as atoms lost in the whirl of years, but as units forming part of a great and beneficent whole. Of all the fathers suffered, of

all they toiled for, naught has been lost, nothing will be ever lost, for the simple reason that they gave to the world through their lives of honest toil, their patriotism, their religious fervor'', their desire for the education and advancement of their fellow citizens, the great force upon which common humanity both of today and tomorrow must sustain its inward life. The hastening years bring changes of manner and actions, but the essential spirit that prompts the action remains the same.

Our fathers were never cursed by the lust for conquest. Our nation never suffered by the passion for greater empire, nor for the greed of gold. All these have strewed the coasts of ages with the wrecks of many states. The Romans once made cruel and relentless war against all mankind, but it was that Rome might be master of the world. Russia for centuries, has been a menace to many governments, but it was that its domain might expand until its Emperor reigned supreme. Spain once master of the eastern world, drenched a continent in tears, but it was that other nations should tremble at her frown. Germany saw that noble river, the majestic Rhine, sweep on for seven hundred miles dyed with the crimson stains of the sons of the Fatherland, but it was that Germany should be a land of iron and the mailed hand, the greatest military nation of the 18th and 19th centuries. Our fathers never gave their splendid sons for any of these. Their religion, their ideals, were not to conquer but to save, not to enslave but ever to make free. They did not strive that their government might endure to tyrannize and oppress, but it was to break the bonds and strike off the chains of slavery. They fought and suffered that our flag should be the banner of progress and not of retreat; of love and not of hate. That this

banner should hold up to mankind not ignorance but civilization, not despair but hope. It taught men not to be merciless but just, not cruel but humane. So if our fathers' children, and their children's children will continue with the same spirit of idealism, the same tenacity of goodly purpose, the same rugged strength and determination, then the history of the present and the future, shall be as replete with instruction and profit as the history of the past.

CHAPTER I.

The Days of the Wilderness.

ON JULY the fourth, 1609, Samuel De Champlain discovered and sailed upon the lake that bears his name. It was the first time that a white man had crossed its waters. With two companions and sixty Algonquin Indians he paddled down the west side of the lake and saw the "Green Mountains". To quote his own words "continuing our route along the west side of the lake, contemplating the country, I saw on the east side very high mountains, capped with snow. I asked the Indians if those parts were inhabited. They answered me 'yes' and that they (the inhabitants) were Iroquois, and that there were in those parts beautiful valleys, and fields fertile in corn as good as I had ever eaten in the country, with an infinitude of other fruits."

Samuel De Champlain

Near Ticonderoga they met a band of Iroquois three times as large as their own and prepared for battle. The fire-arms of the white men caused consternation and fear, among the Iroquois and they fled leaving about fifty dead on the field. While this event may not have appeared very important, yet the Iroquois never forgot this defeat and afterwards were the implacable enemies of the French, and during the wars that followed always allied themselves with the English.

Vermont being situated equi-distant between the French and the English settlements did not invite settlement, and as disputed territory was exposed to the depredations of both. Before the coming of the white man it had been the hunting grounds of Indians. Its lakes and streams abounded with fish and its woods were filled with game. War parties of hostile Indians travelled the hills and its valleys were the scenes of many conflicts. The Indian occupancy was not as complete as in some other sections of the country, yet evidences of village life have been found. Places of burial, implements of warfare, vases, urns, mortars and pestles, indicate varying grades of social and mental development.

The First American

On account of the dense growth of trees and the fact that it was not early settled, all the section of land between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River, became known as "The Wilderness".

The wars between the French and English gave the first opportunities of noting and reporting what the land was like. Parties came down from Canada by way of the Richlieu River and Lake Champlain to the Winooski, followed that stream until by a portage they reached a branch of the White River and thence on to the Connecticut. This route was so often used by the French that it was called the "French road". The Indians frequently paddled Lake Champlain to Otter Creek which they followed to its source, and then crossed the mountain to the Black or West River

by which they came to the Connecticut. This was known as the "Indian road". It made no difference whether they used the birchbark canoe in the summer or snow shoes and toboggan in the winter, the streams offered the easiest modes of travel and became the thoroughfares among the hills.

THE SUGAR HILL CROSS ROAD.

CHAPTER II.

The Granting of the Charter.

WITH THE GRADUAL settlement of the Connecticut valley, it became necessary to protect the pioneers from the savage raids of the Indians so in 1724 a fort was built beside the river near the present town of Brattleboro and named Fort Dummer after the Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts. This fort was originally made out of hewn logs and built 180 ft. square. Upon the walls were boxes for sentries and platforms for cannon. One of the cannon was called the "great gun" and fired as a signal that Indians were in the neighborhood. It became a brisk trading post and the Indians found that they could make better trading bargains than at the French trading post and came in large numbers with furs and animal skins. This has been called the first permanent settlement in Vermont, though it is possible that the town of Vernon, which was then a part of Northfield was settled previous to this time. New Hampshire and Massachusetts were united under one Governor for more than forty years and at the time that Fort Dummer was built there was a dispute regarding the boundary line. The dispute was settled by the King of England in 1741 and he also appointed a

Benning Wentworth.

Governor for each province. Benning Wentworth was the first royal governor of New Hampshire. In 1749 he granted a township six miles square, twenty miles east of the Hudson river and six miles north of the Massachusetts line. It was settled ten years later and called Bennington in honor of the Governor.

At this period there was rapid growth in the settlements for even "speculators and adventurers began to seek eagerly after land in these parts."

Others desiring to better their condition also made application and among them was that of Captain Eliakim Hall and others of Wallingford, Connecticut. They desired to start a new township yet retaining the old name. On November 27, 1761 the following charter was granted them:

"Province of New-Hampshire.

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. To all persons to whom these presents shall come—Greeting;

Know ye that we of our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within our said Province, by and with the advice of our Trusty and Well Beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander in chief of our said Province of New-Hampshire in New-England, and of our Council of the said Province, Have upon the conditions and Reservations herein after made, Given and Granted by these Presents, for us our heirs and successors do give and grant in equal shares, unto our loving subjects, Inhabitants of our said Province of New-Hampshire, and our other Governments, and to their heirs and assigns forever, whose names are entered on this

grant to be divided to and amongst them into seventy-two equal shares, all that tract and Parcel of land, situate, lying and being within our said Province of New-Hampshire, containing by admeasurement 23040 acres which tract is to contain six miles square, and no more; out of which an allowance is to be made for Highways and improvable lands, by rocks, ponds, mountains and rivers, One thousand and forty acres free according to a plan and survey thereof, made by our said Governor's order, and returned into the Secretary's office and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the North east corner of Tinmouth, thence running due east six miles to the north east corner of Harwich, thence due west by Harwich to the south-east corner of Tinmouth aforesaid, thence due north by Tinmouth to the north-easterly corner thereof being the bounds begun at, and that the same be and hereby is Incorporated into a township by the name of Wallingford, and the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with and entitled to all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other towns within our Provinces by law exercise and enjoy; and further that the said town as soon as there shall be fifty families Resident and settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding Two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the and the other on Annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective following the said and that as soon as the said town shall consist of fifty families a Market may be opened, and kept one or more days each week as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of town officers,

Agreeable to the laws of our said Province shall be held on which said meeting shall be notified by Capt. Eliakim Hall, who is also hereby appointed the Moderator of the first said meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of our said Province, and that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers for the said town shall be on the second Tuesday of March annually. To have and to hold the said tract of land as above expressed with all privileges and appurtenances, to them and their Respective heirs and assigns forever upon the following conditions, viz:

I. That every Grantee his heirs and assigns shall Plant and Cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said township and continue to Improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of his forfeiture of his grant or share in the said township, and of its reverting to us our heirs and successors to be by us or them re-granted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other pine tree within the said Township fit for masting our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled, without our Special License for so doing, first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such Grantee, his heirs and assigns, to us our heirs and successors as well as being subject to the Penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that hereafter shall be enacted.

III. That before any division of the land be made to and among the Grantees, a tract of land near the center of the said township as the land will admit of shall be reserved and marked out

for Town Lots, one of which shall be alloted to each Grantee of the content of one acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefore to us our heirs and successors for the space of ten years to be computed from the date hereof the rent of one ear of Indian corn, only on the 25th day of December annually, if lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1762.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler, or Inhabitant shall yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors yearly and every year forever from and after the expiration of ten years from the aforesaid, twenty-fifth day of December, namely on the twenty-fifth day of December which shall be in the year of our Lord 1772 One Shilling, Proclamation money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land; which money shall be paid by the Respective parties aforesaid, their heirs or assigns in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers, as shall be appointed to receive the same and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province hereunto affixed,

Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, the 27th day of November in the year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the second year of our reign.

By his Excellency's Command
with advice of Council B. Wentworth,
Theodore Atkinson, Secty,
Province of New-Hampshire, Nov. 27, 1761.
Recorded in the Book of Charters, page 341, 342.
Theodore Atkinson, Secty.

The names of the original grantees of the town of Wallingford, are as follows,

Capt. Eliakim Hall
Samuel Bishop
Amos Perkins
Timothy Bradley
Isaac Bishop
Charles Sabin
John Mix
Phineas Bradley
Israel Bishop
Isaac Bradley
Thomas Wilmot
Stephen Ford
Samuel Munson
Samuel Bishop
Daniel Bassett
Hezekiah Sabin
Isaac Doolittle
David Austin
Abraham Bassett
John Turner
Enos Tuttle
Daniel Lyman
James Rice
John Prout
John Sackett
John Whiting
Enos Alling
Samuel Mansfield
Joshua Chandler
Thomas Howell
Richard Hood
Josiah Thompson
Medad Lyman
Rev. Saml. Hall
Enos Page
Brenton Hall
Elnathan Ives
Elisha Hall
Caleb Hall
Timothy Page
Eliakim Hall, Jr.
Stephen Hall
Hezekiah Hall
Rev. N. Williams
Justus Holt
John Hall
Giles Hall
David Page
B. Hall, Jr.
C. Hall
William Peck
Eli Todd
Jeremiah Townsend
Isaac Townsend
Joseph Dorman
Samuel Dorman
Samuel Miles
Thomas Rice
William Day
Hez. Day
Benj. Day
Daniel Warner
Joseph Newmark
Samuel Willis

His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., a tract of land to contain 500 acres as marked B. W. in the plan which is to be accounted two of the within shares. One whole share for the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; one share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel; and one share for the benefit of a school in the said town.

Province of New-Hampshire.
November 27, 1761.
Recorded in the Book of Charters, page 343.
Theodore Atkinson, Secty.

The compensation given the governor for the charter was usually $100.00 and in this the proprietors shared equally along with the cost of a survey.

On January 7, 1772, Wallingford was included with Clarendon in a patent granted by Governor Tryon of New York, under the name of Durham. It purported to grant 32,000 acres in shares of 1,000 acres each to thirty-two individuals. While this caused trouble in Clarendon, Wallingford continued its settlement under the New Hampshire grants.

CHAPTER III.

The Early Settlement of the Town.

IT MUST not be thought that all the proprietors became residents of Wallingford. Some used their land for speculative purposes. Others that their sons might have the opportunities of a new country. New townships were rapidly being settled. In 1761 no less than sixty townships were granted on the west side of the Connecticut river and the whole number of grants in one or two years more amounted to 138.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held in Wallingford, Conn., on September 12, 1772, almost eleven years after the charter had been granted. Capt. Eliakim Hall was chosen moderator, and Abner Hall surveyor's clerk, and it was voted to allot one hundred acres of land to each proprietor's right. Isaac Hall was appointed to superintend and Captain Eliakim Hall and Miles Johnson a committee to draft said allotments. Two years previous the town had been surveyed by Remember Baker and his assistants. On the second of June, 1770, in company with a man named Wood from Pawlet he commenced at the northeast corner of Danby and after running two miles and sixty chains north, they heard chopping in the forest to the right. They left their work and following the sound found about forty rods to the east, on the banks of Otter Creek a dwelling and a small clearing. This was owned by Ephraim Seeley, who was the first inhabitant of Wallingford, although he was under the impression that he was in the town of Tinmouth. The site of his home was about thirty rods east of the Hager place and the railroad now runs over its old foun-

dation. Remember Baker was one of Ethan Allen's right hand men, a leader in the "green mountain boys" and many are the stirring incidents that are recorded about him.

Gov. Tryon of New York issued a proclamation offering £100 each for the capture of Ethan Allen and Remember Baker; and John Munroe, a New York justice undertook the arrest of Mr. Baker who at the time was living in Arlington. It was in the month of March, 1772, that with ten or twelve followers he forced an entrance by breaking down the door. It was early in the morning and in the fight that occurred Baker's wife and son were wounded, and Baker was bound and thrown into a sleigh, and rapidly driven towards Albany. A rescue party was quickly formed and pursuing overtook them before they reached the Hudson river. The prisoner was abandoned and his would-be captors took to the woods. The incident continued long after in song.

"O John Monro came in one day,
With all his Yorker train;
And took Remember Baker up,
And set him down again."

After the Proprietor's meeting definite plans were made to settle the new town and in the following summer one family came from Connecticut to make their new home in what had been the wilderness. Abraham Jackson was the first legal settler of the town. With a wife and ten children he moved from Cornwall, Connecticut. This was in 1773. He may have been an officer in the old home church as he was commonly called "deacon." Another child, "Loraine", was born in the new town. Abraham Jackson was a splendid example of the early settler. Upright and industrious he commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Through his children his influence is still widely felt. His oldest son Abraham Jackson, Jr., served as town clerk for many years and was the first representative and occupied many positions of trust. William, the youngest, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790. He studied theology with Drs. Edmunds and Spring and was ordained pastor of the church in Dorset in 1796. He remained minister of the church there until his death in 1842. His interest in education is shown by the

WALLINGFORD FROM THE WEST HILL.

fact that through his endeavors more young men received a collegiate education from his town than all the rest of the county. He was a great help to Mr. Burr in the founding of Burr and Burton Seminary in Manchester and Middlebury College owed much to his interest and assistance. One of his daughters married the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin who later founded Roberts College in Constantinople, and whose centenary of birth is celebrated this year, 1911.

A beautiful view of Wallingford is seen from the West Hill. The village appears to nestle in the valley and at various places in the roadway the lake is seen glistening like an immense jewel. Upon this hill settled one John Hopkins, who came from Salem, N. Y., in 1770. He cleared a piece of land and sowed it with wheat. Hopkins was then eighteen years of age. He had his bread baked in Danby, and depended upon his gun for meat. Having no house he slept in a hollow log with closed ends to keep wild animals out. In the fall of the year he went to Danby and married Charity Bromly. Returning early the following summer he built a log house and his wife soon after joined him. The wheat he had sown the year before had grown so tall that he could tie the stalks together over his head. Mr. Hopkins was a staunch Presbyterian and would not allow any swearing in his presence. It is related that a man who worked for him (Nehemiah White,) in gathering wheat was pricked by the beards and uttered an oath, on which he was informed that there could be no more such talk. Repeating the offence a little later, his employer drove him out of the field with a pitchfork. Mr. Hopkins resided upon West Hill until his death at an advanced age.

Before the days of Ephraim Seeley and John Hopkins. there was an inhabitant who had no title to his land and exercised squatters rights. His name was George Scott and according to all accounts he was indolent and shiftless. Thomas Rowley one of the early settlers of Danby, when out on a hunting trip was caught in a storm and forced to stay with Scott over night. He was a poet of more than local renown and he described his experiences as follows:

"When't fell to my lot to vist Scott,
In one cold winter's storm;
I did propose to dry my clo'se
And my cold body warm.

I stepp'd in door, when on the floor
A herd of swine there met me,
Which round me plied, on every side,
And well nigh overset me.

Beyond the herd a man appeared
As one without a soul,
Who hung his head as if half dead
Above a fire-coal.

His lovely wife to save her life
Sat in the dust and sand.
Her knees erect, her chin protect,
Her nose she holds in her hand.

Poor souls, they'll freeze, unless the trees
Shall drop their limbs down chimbly,
Or some kind friends a hand shall lend
To help them very nimbly."

Scott's habitation was nearly opposite the schoolhouse that used to be in the Gurley Marsh district, (moved and made into a residence, now occupied by Mr. F. Miner on River Street). It was a mere shanty and hardly worthy to be called a human dwelling. Mrs. Scott's name was Lois and she is described as a little dumpy woman with blear eyes. Her two daughters Grace and Achsah were like the mother and took delight in any clothing calculated to make a show. The father wore what he could get and did not pay very much attention to what he had. There is a tradition that when the proprietors found Scott in his squatters home they tried to induce him to leave

it, by promising him the first lot to be run out in the new town. To this he agreed, but when they came to the survey, wishing to be rid of him and his family, they alloted him a portion in that part of the town lying next to Mt. Tabor, which has never been and never can be cultivated. But Scott was not outdone for he stuck to the township and was supported many years at its expense.

Within the next two or three years the town was slowly settled, and the new inhabitants found themselves in the midst of the sharp controversies that were raging in regard to the land grants. Governor Wentworth, by means of charter fees and the sale of his lots in the new townships, had accumulated a large fortune. The Governor of New York, desiring to have a share in such profits, issued a proclamation in 1763, claiming that New York embraced "all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay". The King of England in 1764 decided in favor of New York and Governor Wentworth abandoned the contest. New York began to treat the New Hampshire grantees as trespassers and required them to surrender their charters. Some complied but the majority refused and several of the towns organized committees of Safety. A military organization was formed with Ethan Allen as its leader assisted by Seth Warner, Remember Baker and others. The Governor of New York threatened to drive the rebellious settlers into the Green Mountains, hence the name of "Green Mountain Boys" which they adopted. Doubtless a long drawn out contest would have resulted if it had not been for the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, which caused the settlers to turn their attention from themselves to the fighting of a common enemy.

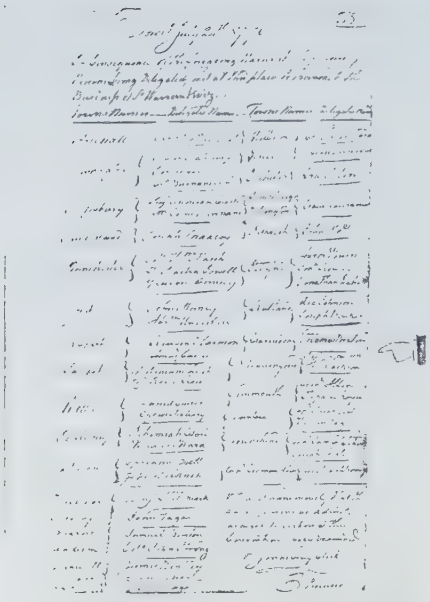
The first Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia, 1774, petitioning the King of England "as the loving father of the whole people" to redress their wrongs. This was unheeded, taxes increased and the spirit of discontent multiplied. Political tracts were scattered broadcast, indignation meetings held, patriotic sermons preached and preparations made for a military struggle. On January 16, 1776, war broke out. Throughout the district of the grants committees met in conventions and their resolves came to have the effect of laws. This was especially true in all civil and military matters.

Such a convention met "at the house of Cephas Kent, innholder" in Dorset, July 24, 1776. Thirty-two towns were represented by forty-nine delegates. Joseph Bowker of Rutland was appointed chairman and Dr. Jonas Fay of Bennington, clerk. They decided to do all in their power for the common cause "but were not willing to put themselves under the honorable, the provincial Congress of New York". Two acts of this Convention were as follows:

"Resolved that application be made to the inhabitants of said grants to form the same into a separate district."

"Voted to appoint a Committee to treat with the inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants on the east side of the range of Green Mountains, relative to their associating with this body."

Wallingford sent two delegates to this convention, viz. Abraham Jackson and Matthew Lyon. In all probability it was the oldest son of the first legal settler for he served as town clerk at this time. Matthew Lyon became later the founder of the town of Fair Haven (The late Senator Redfield Proctor published a fac-simile of the minutes of



Minutes of the Dorset Convention.

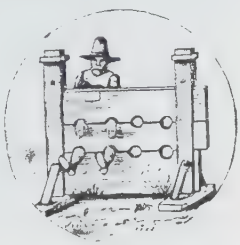
the Dorset Convention, and I am indebted to his son, Ex-Governor Fletcher D. Proctor in being able to reproduce the above cut.) The index finger indicates the North Wallingford delegates. Abraham Ives likewise served in a similar capacity at one of these conventions.

All through the section of the Grants there was a growing spirit of independence and it culminated in the Windsor Convention. At first it was decided to call the new state by the name of "New Connecticut" but this was afterwards changed to Vermont (Verd Mont meaning Green Mountains). At the town meeting of March 27, 1781, it "was voted to allow Mr. Elihu Allen £2.2.0 for his attendance at Windsor concerning a constitution". A year later it was voted "that the Burying place be under the inspection and care of the Selectmen, also that two men be Raised for Service." In all probability they were raised for active service because in 1782 a rate of sevenpence on the list was raised to defray town charges and to pay soldiers while the Vermont Revolution-

ary Rolls give two or three militia companies whose commanders and many of the men came from Wallingford. Capt. Abraham Ives with eight sub-officers and thirty two men were a part of Col. Eben E. Allen's regiment in 1780 and a year later at Castleton, Capt. Abraham Jackson had charge of a similar company. Among the names we find Joseph Randal, Lt., Steph. Clark. Ensn., Elisha Allen, Asabel Jackson, Wm. Crary, Wm. Fisher, Sergts., Jonah Ives and Joel Naten, Corpls., and Googer Clark, Fifer.

"Old Constitution House", Windsor.

A state law was passed in 1779 requiring "that every town in this state shall make and maintain at their own charge a good pair of stocks with a lock and key sufficient to hold and secure such offenders as shall be sentenced to sit therein" so at the town meeting held in 1780, it was "voted to erect a sine post and stocks". At this meeting a resolution was "voted that Titus Andrews to be an inhabitant of the said town on his good behavior and his making a publick acknowledgement to the inhabitants of the said town". It is not known in what way



In the Stocks.

Titus had misbehaved, possibly he may have been a "Tory" or "New York Grant" persuasion. He must have been reinstated in the good graces of the town for in 1781 he was made surveyor of highways. It was in his house that the Baptist Church was organized. Up to this time the pioneers had settled along a north and southerly direction for about three miles and east and west about half a mile in extent. There was as yet no

OLD STYLE LOG BRIDGE.

school, no church, no laid out roads. Roaring Brook was crossed on logs. The town was developing an interest in getting about with more ease for a committee of three, consisting of Abraham Ives, William Crary and Eliakim Richman, were appointed to build a bridge across Otter Creek. An appropriation of £15 was voted and then an additional £2 was added. This was the old style of log bridge that can occasionally be seen spanning the creek. The locality for the "grate bridge" was upon Benjamin Bradleys lot and

doubtless in the same place as the cement bridge of today. There has been, not only a utility in the Bridges that cross the creek, but also a change of style, for the old log bridges gradually gave way

WOODEN PLANK BRIDGE.

to the wooden plank bridges. The one shown in this photograph was moved in 1907 to cross the creek near the shops of the American Fork and Hoe Co. The latest development in bridge building is with cement construction, and one of the first cement bridges ever built in the state now crosses the creek where the wooden bridge formerly was found. It cost $2,800.

The amount of land embraced in the original charter was 23,040 acres. On October 31, 1792, 3,388 acres were taken from it to form with Jackson's Gore and a portion of Ludlow, the township of Mount Holly. In exchange the Legislature passed an act October 19, 1793, annexing to Wallingford a portion of the town of Tinmouth. This

CEMENT BRIDGE.

included all the section known as "West Hill" and was a full equivalent for all that had been given to Mount Holly. In the town clerk's office is one of the original charts showing the western boundary just across the creek. From the year 1783, interest was manifest in roads and schools. A rate of threepence in the pound was voted "for the purpose of opening the highway by Abraham Jackson's to Daniel Bradley's". This is the section of what is now the Main Street of the town, and at a later meeting it was decided that this road should be four rods wide. A committee of three men not residents of the town was appointed to say "where the roads should be running from the main road" and within seven or eight years, roads were built into the eastern part of the town, Sugar Hill and Hartsborough.

In 1788 at a meeting held in the home of John Miller it was decided to divide the town into districts. At first there were two districts mainly for school purposes and by 1794 the number of dis-

tricts had increased to six with a trustee for each district. Within the next twenty years we find the number augmented to ten with a total of 591 certified scholars for the year 1815, all over four and under eighteen years of age. One of the school houses in the northern part of the town was arranged so that half of it was in Wallingford and half in Clarendon, each town contributing to its support and sending scholars.

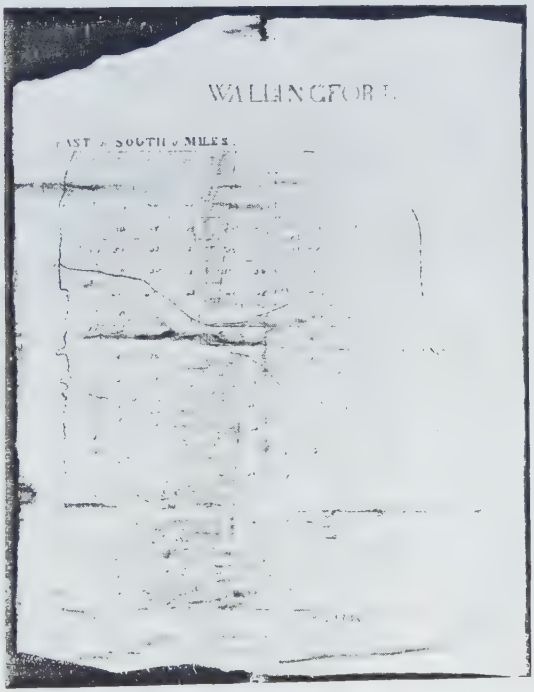


CHART OF TOWNSHIP.

In the town records there is a list of "the Freemen's names as they were entered in December, 1778: Abram Jackson, Ephraim Andrews. Joseph Jackson, Timothy Nichols, Willm Son Bool (now

Bull), Benjm Bradley, Daniel Bradley, Stephen Clark, Goodyear Clark, Reuben Ives, Jonah Ives, Jotham Ives, Amos Ives, John Nichols, Silas Nichols, Geo. Nichols, Abrm. Jackson, Jr. It will readily be seen that several bore the same family names.

Abram Jackson, Jr., was a married man when he came to Wallingford with his father's family and had at one time the best built house in town, bringing brick from Connecticut to build the chimney. This house stood near the fordway east of Pitt Clarks and it was in this house the town was organized. Abram Jackson afterwards moved to Jackson's Gore, settling near Mechanicsville. Joseph Jackson settled near where Mr. Z. Cook now lives and Amos Ives where M. Ballou resides. Jotham Ives' home was just south of Mr. Russell Sherman's. Stephen Clark and Goodyear Clark had returned from service in the patriot army of the Revolution, settled east of the road that leads north from the village. Willm. Son Bool settled near where the meeting house stands in South Wallingford and Timothy Nichols where Mrs. Jerome Brown now lives. Edward Bumpus was south of C. D. Childs, Daniel Bradley afterwards occupying the place that Deacon Mosely Hall used as a tavern between the two villages, (near where Mr. George Stafford lives) in Hartsborough and Benj. Bradley where H. M. Hopkins now lives. Mrs. Daniel Bradley was a sister of the Ives's and her daughter Parthena Bradley is believed to have been the first child born in town. Abraham Ives kept the first store and tavern and was located near the Meachem place. He was a man of great energy and character and held the office of captain of the militia, justice of the peace and also high sheriff for the county, 1781-1785. His establish-

ment was not on a very large scale as he had only one room for store and tavern and a bedroom. According to an ancient source "he subsequently built a house where he kept his store and tavern, and had it painted and papered and was pretty smart". Mr. Ives one time started to go up to Mr. Richmond's, now the Ballou place, to carry home an iron wedge. When about half way he encountered a huge panther, which, with glaring eyes, stood a few feet distant in the path before him. He decided to stand his ground and hurled his wedge with all his strength at the panther's head. It gave a terrible scream and darted off into the forest, leaving the worthy captain in undisputed possession.

MRS. MELINDA CHATTERTON.

"And He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently caters for the
sparrow,
Be comfort to my age!"

In selling the tract of land now known as Mendon, he opened the sale at midnight of the day advertised, in the interests of certain Rutland men, the said land being purchased by Jonathan Parker, hence Parkerstown. Ives fearing prosecution for his

irregularity, resigned his office, sold his property to Samuel Hull and left the state. A good deal of information regarding the early days of the town has been given by Mrs. Melinda Chatterton. She was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 19, 1772, and was seven years old when she came with her father Nathaniel Ives to settle in Wallingford. When the Congregational Church was organized, her father became the first deacon. The house where they first lived was near the spot now occupied by Mr. Geo. Sabin. It was only a log cabin. It had no chimney, no hearth, and no door until some time after they moved into it. For a door they used to hang up a coverlet until it became convenient to get one. Their nearest neighbors on the south was Mr. Benjamin Bradley and family (where Mr. Hopkins lives). On the north there was none nearer than the Meachem place where Abraham Ives lived. There was no bridge across Roaring Brook, but it was crossed by means of flat logs. It was more of a stream then than now and fish were found in great abundance. Down on the Otter Creek, mink muskrat and beaver were plentiful. For some time after settling in their new home, deer were found in considerable numbers in the forest; now

Residence of Mr. Geo. Sabin.

and then she would get sight of a bear or moose and at night would hear the howling of wolves and cries of other wild animals. They used to frequent the thick woods down by the creek. Even the birds were different for when she was a girl there were but very few robins, blue birds, orioles, swallows or bobolinks. Then the hawk, owl, blue jay, partridge, wild pigeon and woodpecker were most common. There was no store in town. They made their own sugar and their own cloth. If they

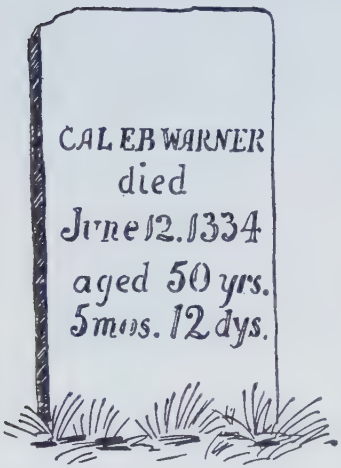
ICE FOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

wanted iron they had to go to Ticonderoga for it. It was thought a great thing if any had garments not of home manufacture. Mrs. Abraham Ives and Mrs. Abram Jackson had each a calico dress that was very much admired. They cost $15.00 a piece.

When Mrs. Chatterton came to town the cemetery contained eight graves, but several hundred when she died in January, 1867, almost 97 years old. It might be interesting to relate how the

burial ground came to be used as such. A Tory from Manchester was going to put himself under British protection at Castleton, got as far as Green Hill on his way. The citizens learning that he was on the hill, went out after him. He pointed his gun at them and they thinking it was loaded shot him down. Afterwards it was found that his gun was unloaded when he was brought down to Mr. Benjamin Bradley's. Here he was kindly cared for but soon died of his wounds. Mr. Bradley buried him on his own land on the spot which is now the village cemetery. In the memory of some who are still living the Tory's grave can be remembered with a little picket fence around it. The original boundary of the cemetery can be readily seen by noting the line of trees that formerly lined the outer edges. In later years it has been extended to the north and east.

As in other cemeteries there are a number of stones that testify to the mistakes of the stone carver, or present the theological ideas of the past. The ground is beautiful for situation and tempts one to linger for the scrutiny of inscriptions or the enjoyment of quiet and rest. Here, you are reminded of the great struggle for Independence, upon reading, "He was a soldier of the Revolution". There, you see evidences of the manner in which some dread scourge resulted, decimating whole families as witnessed by many stones bearing family names, with little time between deaths. Near the entrance is an old tombstone whose date would make it appear far more ancient than it is.



It is erected to the memory of

Caleb Warner
died
June 12, 1334
Aged 50 yrs.
5 mos. 12 dys.

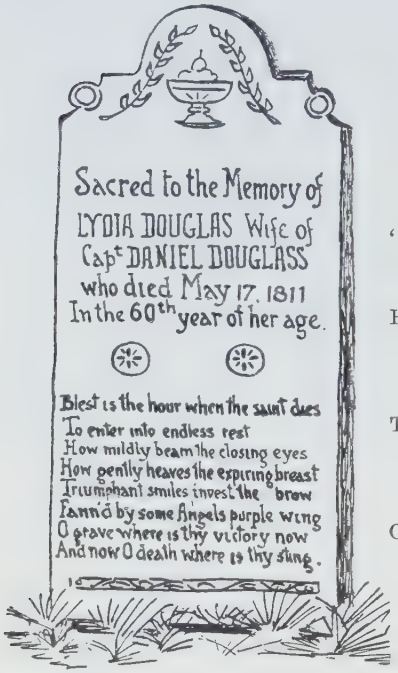
Evidently intended for 1834, it is surprising that it should have been placed in position with such a mistake.

Upon a stone erected to the memory of a minister, the Rev. Oliver Emerson, who died in 1853, there is an epitaph placed in quotation marks. It may have been his last spoken words. What was intended for "my purposes are broken off" reads a little differently on account of the mason cutting an extra "s" in purposes, causing it to appear as "my purposses are broken off".

Is this a protest against the orthodoxy of New England theology? It hardly seems consistent with the doctrine of the perseverance of the elect. The futility of human hopes is expressed, but it

really would appear more pathetic if "purposses" had been correctly carved.

There is but a short distance from the subject of eternal decrees to that of angelology as shown on this stone.

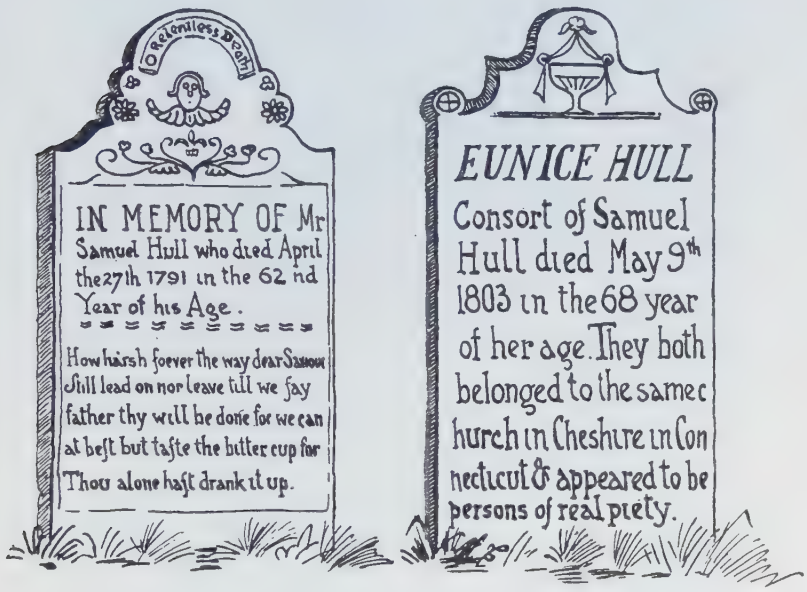

Sacred to the Memory of
LYDIA DOUGLAS Wife of
Capt DANIEL DOUGLASS
who died May 17. 1811
In the 60th year of her age.
Blest is the hour when the saint dies
To enter into endless rest
How mildly beam the closing eyes
How gently heaves the expiring breast
Triumphant smiles invest the brow
Fann'd by some Angels purple wing
O grave where is thy victory now
And now O death where is thy sting.

Sacred to the Memory of
Lydia Douglass wife of
Capt. Daniel Douglass
who died May 17, 1811
in the 60th year of her age

"Blest is the hour when the Saint dies
To enter into endless rest
How mildly beam the closing eyes
How gently heaves the expiring breast
Triumphant smiles invest the brow
Fann'd by some Angels purple wing
O grave where is thy victory now
And now O death where is thy sting."

The above verse must have been somewhat of a favorite as it is found on more than one stone. The " angel's purple wing" may be poetic license or a matter of color preference. There is no foundation for it in the Scriptures, although Jeremiah describes it as the color that clothed the idols of Israel. The idea of its being the royal color and its usage in tabernacle, temple, and priestly dress, may have been responsible.

While the theology of the past may have seemed more profound, and the information regarding angelic visitors more minute, yet some of the good folk did not intend to commit themselves too strongly regarding the lives of those about them. Upon another lot are found two stones side by side. Both have a measure of adornment peculiar to their time.


Relentless Death
IN MEMORY OF Mr
Samuel Hull who died April
the 27th 1791 in the 62 nd
Year of his Age.
How harsh soever the way dear Saviour
Still lead on nor leave till we say
father thy will be done for we can
at best but taste the bitter cup for
Thou alone hast drank it up.
EUNICE HULL
Consort of Samuel
Hull died May 9th
1803 in the 68 year
of her age. They both
belonged to the same c
hurch in Cheshire in Con
necticut & appeared to be
persons of real piety.

On the one erected to Eunice Hull, consort of Samuel Hull appears the following:

"They both belonged to the same church in Cheshire in Connecticut and appeared to be persons of real piety." There is no taking chances of saying what was not so, but the truth expressed in great literalness. One comes into touch with the past, as the faint lines on these old stones are deciphered. Varied grades of humor may be

revealed even in a city of the dead but no one can wander and read without catching something of the manhood and womanhood which has always been the pride of the town.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. EARL.

CHAPTER IV.

Sketches of Some Early Settlers.

MANY OF THE older inhabitants were positive in their convictions and did not rave over new ideas or discoveries until tried and found certain. In a town record dated Oct. 17, 1785, it was "Voted to not have the smallpox set up By a Nokelation". But afterwards this was changed for in March, 1802, the selectmen were directed "to license one or more Physicians to innoculate all those that wish to have the smallpox under such regulation, as they shall think fit and agreeable".

Lent Ives was one of the early settlers. He was a soldier of the Revolution. His lot included the best part of what is now the center of the

THE OLD LENT IVES HOUSE.

village. After living in a log house he built near the present home of Mrs. Hattie Earl, and his barn occupied the site of Mrs. Edward L. Cobb's house. The space between the house and barn and north of it, was used for many years as a public park and parade ground. This house was moved in 1855-56 to the site of the present town hall. It was moved further north when the new town hall was built and is now rapidly falling into decay.

It is a matter of tradition that Ethan Allen stayed here several times. It is built in the old gambrel roof style, the posts larger at the top than at the bottom, the walls ceiled and panelled. The floor was made of very wide hard wood planks on the lower story, and pine of a superior quality above. Mr. Ives died June 30, 1838, in his eightieth year.

Midway between the village and South Wallingford near the residence of Mr. George Stafford is the old Deacon Mosely Hall tavern. Shaded by an immense pine it is rapidly falling into disrepair. Upon an elm tree opposite there used to hang this sign. (The original is now owned by Mr. Pitt Clark.) Evidently the good deacon had picked the sign up elsewhere, for underneath his own name there can be faintly seen "Whites Inn," showing it had done duty in some other place. Mosely Hall was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, March 15, 1772. He was

Old Tavern Sign.

the son of Isaac Hall, one of the original proprietors. He moved into the new township in 1792 when 20 years of age and married Mary Edgerton March 12, 1795. He united with the Congregational Church in 1798 and became the second deacon. Active and self reliant, no one ever knew him on the fence where principles were concerned. He loved his duties and discharged them faithfully. Whatever he undertook he did to the best of his ability. He disliked tardiness and was noted for his punctual habits. Several times the

RESIDENCE OF MR. A. W. ANDREWS.

late Mr. George Dale, who summered in the little cottage (formerly occupied by Mrs. Melinda Chatterton, opposite Mrs. J. Westcott), used to tell that when he was a small boy he delighted to drive his mother and stepfather to church. He was then living in the red brick house that Mr. Crary lives in, and further to the south there is decided curve in the road as it winds around a slope of the hillside. In his impatience he would ask, "Can't we go, father?" and was generally

answered with, "Not yet, my boy. Deacon Hall hasn't come around the bend!" Deacon Hall's influence was extensively felt throughout the town. All chicanery and dishonesty met his decided opposition and rebuke. He acted well his part in life and had the respect of those who knew him. He died in 1861.

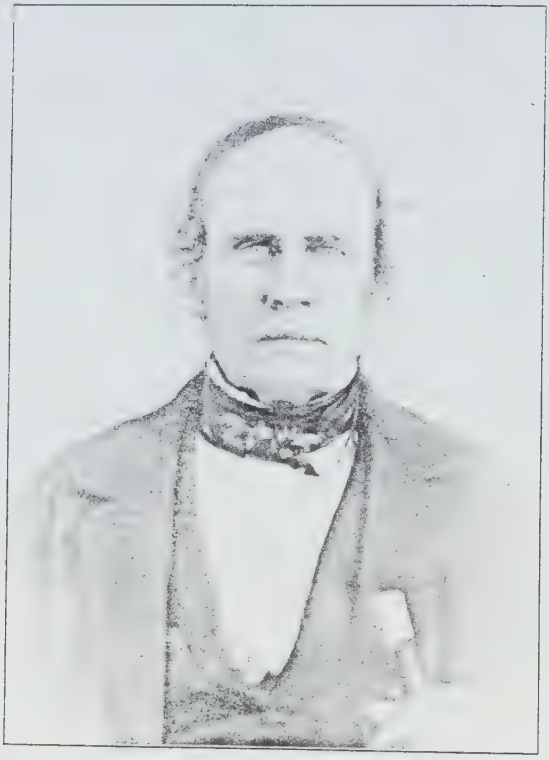
The frequency with which the taverns came on the road precluded much search for hostelries. Between the one at South Wallingford opposite the church and the northern part of the town there was Deacon Halls, one where Mrs. J. Westcott lives, one where Mr. A. W. Andrew's home is, that in the middle of the last century was familiarly known as "The Beehive". One upon the site of the present "Hotel Wallingford" and one where Mr. L. S. Congdon lives, familiarly known as "Marm Hull's Tavern".

CHAPTER V.

Early Settlers—Continued.

ONE of the families early connected with Wallingford is the Fox family. Wm. Fox was born June 28, 1760, probably at Newburg, N. Y. His father died when he was but two years old and Wm. with his mother and brother returned to Woodstock, Conn. When war broke out he enlisted, although but 16, and was in service three years and ten months, part of the time acting as scout, for which his early experience as a hunter well qualified him. After the war he came to Vermont, bought a tract of land in Tinmouth and there married Miss Philena White. It is said that Fox and his father-in-law were very successful hunters, killing ten bears in thirteen days. Four or five years after he sold or exchanged his farm in Tinmouth for one in Wallingford. He built the brick house now occupied by Mr. C. Brown. Fox became popular with his townsmen and held the offices of justice of peace and town clerk for thirty years. An amusing story is related of him that when Governor Isaac Tichenor who twice served as chief executive of the State was on his way from Bennington to Rutland, that he with his party stopped at "Marm Hull's" tavern in Wallingford to get dinner and bait their horses. William Fox knew the Governor well, had served with him during the war. He secured the assistance of fourteen or fifteen fellow spirits and they painted and dressed as Indians, then in a body descended upon the Governor and his staff, and took them into the woods as prisoners. Here a regular pow-wow was held and it took more than

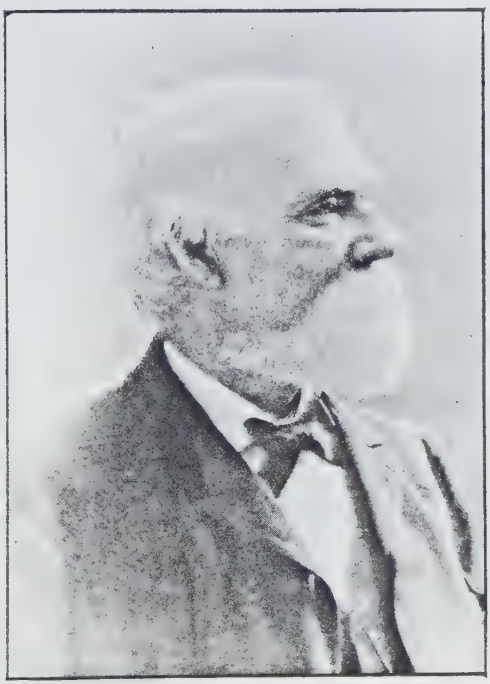
one bottle of "fire-water" to secure their ransom. William Fox represented the town in the legislature for fifteen years and was also a prominent Mason. He died in Wallingford February 17, 1822.



DR. JOHN FOX.

Dr. John Fox was a son of William and although born in Tinmouth August 4, 1781, came at a very early age to Wallingford. He studied medicine with Dr. Z. Hamilton and was licensed to practice by the first Vermont State Medical Society in 1807. He received the degree of M.D. from the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castle-

ton in 1829. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Elias Crary, commonly called "Leftenant Crary", a soldier of the Revolutionary war. For nearly half a century they lived together sharing the benefits and labors of a successful career. It is said that he never returned home at any hour of either day or night without receiving a warm welcome and finding everything in readiness for his comfort. At times when there was a great amount of sickness, and the doctor nearly worn out, would declare he could not go out again, she with a few quiet words and a careful wrapping up would send him forth upon his errand of mercy. She was a devoted Christian and for fifty years an honored



THE LATE DR. GEO. H. FOX.

and influential member of the Congregational Church. After the death of her husband in 1853, she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Martindale, until she was called to rest after a short but painful sickness August 19, 1876.

Their son, Dr. William C. Fox, practised in Wallingford nearly fifty years and to distinguish him from his father was known as "Doctor Will". He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1852-53 and after a life of great usefulness died May 25, 1880. His brother George Herbert pursued a similar course in the study of medicine and practiced in Wallingford until 1863 when he removed to Rutland. He died 1911.

Another early settler was Samuel Townsend. His early life was spent in Hancock, Mass., and when he and his young family came to Wallingford in 1809, they brought all their belongings in two chests. He bought land in the northern part of the village, building the red brick house now occupied by Mr. James Cox. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters. It is said in pur-

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

chasing a farm for one of the boys for which he paid $3,000, that he paid for it in silver and found his burden so heavy that it had to be wheeled over on a wheelbarrow. However by thrift and foresight he raised and educated his family and left property worth over $20,000, all of which was derived from the soil. At the time of his death in

DYER TOWNSEND.

1859, he had twenty-four grandchildren and gave them each $100. He left a legacy of $200, the interest to be paid for the support of Sabbath Schools in the village, $200 for the Congregational and Baptist Missionary Societies and was the type of a man whom any descendant should remember

with gratitude and pride. He was over ninety-two and one-half years of age when he died. His oldest son Dyer bought a farm south of the village from Ebenezer Towner, June 18, 1814. The house had formerly been used as a tavern, and a tanning business was also carried on there by Edmund Douglass. In the spring of 1814, he married Miss Lucinda Button. He had a distinct recollection of Lent. Ives and of Joseph Randall, one of the earliest school teachers in town. His splendid health stood him in good stead for it was no uncommon thing even when over eighty years of age for him to ride horseback. He died in February, 1886, at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Jane Westcott is a daughter of Dyer Townsend and living at a good old age on the old homestead.

Joseph Randall was another Connecticut man who came to Wallingford in 1779 from Stonington. A man of correct principles and exemplary habits. A deacon in the Baptist Church for fifty-six years, he often supplied the pulpit when that church was without a pastor. He was church clerk fifty-four years, leader of the singing thirty-four years, justice of the peace fifty years and representative four years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1793 and is spoken of as an honorable man, a christian and a patriot.

One man who appeared somewhat as a character is remembered by his poetry if nothing else. He was Ephraim Andrus. At one time he was visiting in South Wallingford where a furnace gave employment to a number of men. They were a rough looking set and probably their looks did not entirely do them justice. Seeing Ephraim they began to banter and challenge him to make them the subject of his rhymes. At first he paid little attention, but finally excited by their rail-

lery, he assumed an oratorical attitude and said:

"If you should take an iron rake,
And rake the pit below,
Another such a hellish set,
I'd stump old nick to show."

Another upon a man named Adams who was fond of some things stronger than water.

"If Adams was dead and buried
And should snuff the smell of rum,
With open eyes the fellow would rise
And back again would come."

Solomon Miller was born in 1731 and married Desire Smith in 1756. They came to town early in its history and settled opposite where the Congregational Church now stands. In addition to farming he carried on the business of tanning and shoe making. He died in 1807. Alexander Miller was born in 1776 and was married in 1807 to Lucretia Robbins. He built a forge and blacksmith shop on the site of "the old stone shop" and manufactured hoes, axes, nails, etc. The Congregational Society received from him the ground for their meeting house and a legacy in land for the support of preaching, which was afterwards sold for $1,050. He also left to the church $300, the interest of which was to be expended in purchasing Sabbath School books and in teaching children to sing. The old homestead is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stone.

James H. Congdon, born in 1779, came to Wallingford in 1804 from North Kingston, R. I. He settled upon the Sugar Hill section of the town and there raised a goodly family of children. It has been said that during the haying season it

was quite a sight to see "Uncle Hadley", as he was familiarly termed, walking towards the hayfield, followed by his nine sons, each over six feet in height, with scythe upon shoulder. Over "Fifty-four feet of Congdon" was the common way of expressing it. Several of his grandchildren are still living in town.

Philip White and Nehemiah his son came to Wallingford about 1790 settling upon the Clarence Ward place. They built a log house which was succeeded in 1804 by the old house, later used to

JAMES H. CONGDON.

make butter and cheese. The log house had only a blanket for a door. One morning there was a piece of venison lying just inside the door and a

large bear happening to stroll that way scented it, went in and helped himself. It was, however, his last chance for a meal, for Philip White taking down the old flint lock gun shot the bear dead, and thus furnished himself with meals for many days to come.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. CONGDON.

CHAPTER VI.

Scenes About the Town.

IF ENVIRONMENT has much influence on character, then Wallingford should produce splendid expressions of manhood. Its natural beauties are unexcelled and remarkable in variety. The town is located in the South Eastern part of Rutland County in latitude 43° 27′ and longitude 4° 8′ east from Washington. It is well watered with streams and lakes, and the village is surrounded on both sides by ranges of the Green Mountains.

THE BRIDGE TO TINMOUTH IN WINTER.

The Otter Creek winds its way northward crossed by many bridges. The old style wooden one spans the current not far from the more modern one of steel. It may not be a bridge of "sighs" or of "size", but there is a certain sentiment connected with the past, and a picturesque-

'ROUND THE WEST HILL ROAD.

ness that causes the old wooden bridge to appeal to one's imagination. The Creek allures many in the fishing season to "cast a fly" or "throw the

VIEW OF THE LAKE.

"Near the lake where drooped the willow,
Long time Ago."

hook''. Just outside the village, winding for a short distance round the West Hill road you see a beautiful sheet of water covering about 100 acres, that used to be called ''Fox Pond'', but more

GOING INTO THE WOODS NEAR THE LAKE.

''The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere.''

recently dignified by the title ''Elfin Lake''. The name could add nothing to its beauty. One of the first impressions of the beholder is that of absolute quiet and solitude. This is all the more strange when it is remembered that within ten minutes' walk is the heart of the town and in less than five minutes, one hears the pounding of hammers in the shops and many sounds of industrial activity.

Walking along the eastern side of the lake many vistas of beauty are seen as sunshine and shadow mingle together in glorious combinations. This has been a favorite stroll for many years and much delight has come through this beautiful walk in the woods. To the south of the village there is a little stream which at certain seasons of the year presents a rushing cascade. It is easily found by turning off the main road to the right at Mr. W. K. Merriam's. (Formerly it was the road to Center Rutland, running east of Fox Pond and west side

ENTRANCE TO THE CASCADE.

"The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion."

of the creek.) Turning off the road where Mr. Huntoon lives, (formerly the home of Dr. John Fox), there is seen a defile, which gradually narrows as one goes further in. The sides become quite precipitous, and at its further end a stream falls a distance of 60 or 70 feet. After a heavy spring rain, or when the snow is melting, it makes

THE CASCADE.

an interesting sight. One is reminded of Southey's "Cataract of Lodore":

"Through meadow and glade,
In sun and in shade,
And through the wood-shelter,
Among crags in its flurry,
Helter-skelter,
Hurry-scurry.
Here it comes sparkling
And there it lies darkling,
Now smoking and frothing
Its tumult and wrath in
Till, in this rapid race
On which it is bent,
It reaches the place
Of its steep descent."

Another delightful scene is here reproduced as one turns round thinking of return and looks towards the entrance. A tree trunk has fallen and the wet rocks glisten even in the dense shade of

LOOKING TOWORD THE ENTRANCE OF THE CASCADE.

the defile. Shut your eyes and listen, you may hear the tramp of mighty armies, or of clashing

"WHITE ROCKS."

"I cannot tell what you say mossy rocks,
I cannot tell what you say
But I know there is a spirit in you
And a word in you this day."

bells, the blare of many trumpets or the gladsome cries of festal throngs, and ever beneath the deepest harmonies, the rhythm of nature's music.

Many pastoral scenes charm especially when contrasted with the days that are gone. As late as 1857, Hartsborough was the scene of a great bear hunt. The reason for it was that Mr. Bruin had invaded the quiet sheepfold of Mr. Israel Munson and slaughtered nineteen of his choicest Merinoes. It was generally decided that the bear should die and a great many men assailed him with hard words and fierce weapons. Yet he tracked his way to the mountain, but was caught and killed in a neighboring town.

SHEEP ON GREEN HILL.

"Scenes must be beautiful which daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose novelty survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years."

To the east of the village rises Bear Mountain, two thousand two hundred and sixty-two feet above sea level. The slopes have been denuded

of heavy growths of timber, but there is yet a lot of wood upon the hill.

The road to East Wallingford winds its way between Bear Mountain and Sugar Hill. Rising sharply to the south is the "White Rocks Mountain", just four hundred feet higher than Bear Mountain—two thousand six hundred and sixty-two feet. Its beetling cliffs and dizzy heights present many views of grandeur. From the summit an extensive panorama of the valley is seen. The whole face of the mountain at some time has fallen and rocks are piled one upon the other in a disordered mass, those at the base of the cliffs being exceedingly large. It has been called "the Eagle's Eyrie", and looking upward one easily understands why it was so named. Ice can sometimes be found the year around in the interstices of the rocks, and a picnic to the "ice-beds" is one of the summer pleasures. To rub initials or dates on the moss grown rocks is the ambition of all who visit. Following this range of hills to the south,

"OLD DOCTOR AINSWORTH AND HIS HOME."

there is found the largest pond in the town, covering an area of about three hundred and fifty acres. It has been known as "Hiram Pond" or "Spectacle Pond".

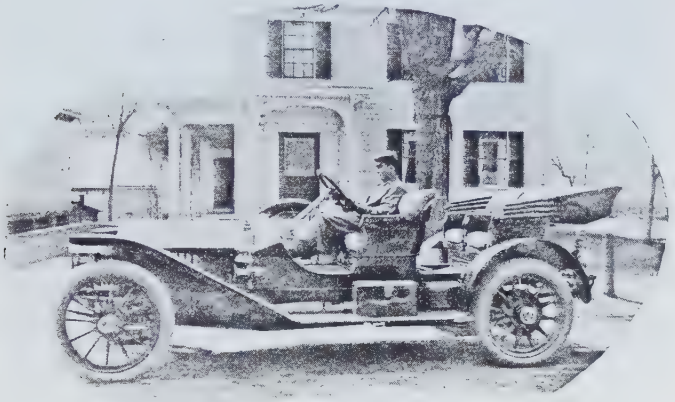
If one returns westward down the Sabe Hill road, a low rambling structure is pointed out as the residence of Luther Ainsworth—Old "Doc Ainsworth" has been a character for many years, and his sister, "Sleeping Lucy" when alive, was possessed of supposedly clairvoyant or spiritualistic power. The farms about appear prosperous. Modern implements and farm machinery making the work appear somewhat different to the farming of years ago. Occasionally a yoke of oxen

OLD MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

may be seen slowly wending their way along the road or over the field but they are not as common as formerly, when used not only for draught purposes but as a means of getting about. The business man, the professional man and the farmer are economizing on time in "the quiet country dis-

tricts" as well as in the busy centers of trade and commerce.

No matter where one turns there are seen scenes of beauty. Northward of the town is the famous



MODERN METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Clarendon Gorge. For centuries the stream has cut its way down into the chasm so that care should be exercised by all who visit. The steep slippery sides of the rocks make an element of hazard that some would call "adventure". Whether among the rocks or in the fields, by the lake or on the hillside, one is convinced that there is

"One Spirit—His who wore the plaited thorns
with bleeding brows,
Rules universal nature. Not a flower
But shows some touch, in freckle, streak or stain,
Of his unrivalled pencil. He inspires their balmy
odors and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes
In grains as countless as the sea side sands,

The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth.
Happy who walks with Him! whom what he finds
Of flavor, or of scent in fruit or flower
Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic oak
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun.
Prompts with a remembrance of a present God.
His presence, who made all so fair, perceived,
Makes all still fairer.

THE SENIF RESIDENCE IN WINTER.

CHAPTER VII.

The Churches.

ON FEBRUARY 10, 1780, the first church was organized in town at the house of Titus Andrews. There was no regular place for worship and services were held in dwelling houses and barns. Fifteen articles of faith were adopted and the little company of twenty-two people who had gathered from Clarendon and the eastern part of the town formed themselves into a Baptist Church. Their standard of membership was high and this in part accounted for the large number of exclusions. The period was previous to temperance reform and intemperance was the commonest cause for such discipline. The first offence took place in March, 1781, and from that time until 1820 the number excluded was quite large in proportion to the number of members. Ebenezer Murray was the first deacon and in the following April Joseph Randall was elected to the same office which he kept until his death in 1836.

About 1783 Elder Rich who was officiating pastor proposed a new plan of church policy and drew off with him Deacon Murray and two others. It did not, however, disturb the church which kept along together and sustained regular meetings. In June, 1786, the seceders confessed their fault and were received again into their places in the church. The membership at this time amounted to forty-four so that in the six years it had just doubled itself. Elder Rich discontinued his services and a call was extended to Henry Green to come and preach with a view to settlement. He

commenced preaching in March, 1787, and was ordained by council the following October. The sermon was from the text Matt. 28, 19-20, and preached by Rev. Amos Burrows of Shaftsbury. In the meantime with the influx of a large number of settlers other denominational beliefs became manifest but all supported the one church.

At a town meeting called for October 3, 1787, a committee that had been previously appointed "agreed the right of land for the first settled minister be evenly divided in quantity and quality between the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches". (It is believed that this is the only example of such a division in the county and it should be remembered that in Connecticut a Consociation of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches was a common form of alliance in this early period.)

The Congregational Church was organized in 1792, but they united in support of Elder Green's preaching and it was decided to build a union house of worship. The location of this church became a serious question. At a town meeting called at the home of Lent. Ives, December 24, 1793, they tried to fix upon the time and place for building a meeting house, but did not succeed. They did agree unanimously that Elder Green should be "appointed for the examination and approbation of the regular ministers of Baptist, Congregational or Presbyterian Churches who might preach to them occasionally". Evidently this did not prove satisfactory for on January 6, 1794, it was voted that the Congregationalists ought to have a committee of their own to examine and approve of their ministers who supplied the pulpit every fourth Sabbath. A committee of six, three from the Baptist and three from the Congregationalist were appointed to confer together, that the two

Societies agree "upon the terms of government for the meeting house, as there is a suspicion of uneasiness arising on the principles agreed on in the last meeting". In the meantime there was no meeting house built. The members were scattered over a wide extent not only living in extreme parts of the town, but also in Tinmouth, Jackson's Gore and Clarendon. A meeting house so located as to accommodate one section of the church would not be convenient for others.

After much discussion it was voted on April 29, 1795, "to request the Council that is to attend at Elisha Buttons next Thursday, from Clarendon, Pittsford, Middletown, Salem, Shaftsbury and Chester, give them advice on a place where a meeting house ought to be built for the accommodation of the town of Wallingford, to seal the same and deliver it into the hands of the town clerk to be opened at a future day to which this meeting shall be adjourned". This council was composed entirely of legal gentlemen and considered as a disinterested party, thus giving their decision as absolutely impartial. On May 11, 1795, a town meeting was held to deliberate upon the advice of the council which was "that in their opinion the meeting house in town for the accommodation of the town ought to be built at a stake and stones which they have placed on Thomas Miller's land, near where the road from Tinmouth intercepts the main road, on the east side of the main road", then on motion the mind of the meeting was tried whether they were agreed to accept the advice of said council and it was found that there were forty-six in favor and forty-six against.

Then it was voted to build a meeting house where the council had set a stake near Dr. McClure's farm, and the good doctor was willing

provided they moved the barn to the other side of the road. The money to build the meeting house was by a tax levied on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants. It was also voted "that the bigness of the house be forty feet by fifty feet." The momentous question was settled.

The salary and manner of paying it in the early times also affords interesting reading. The agreement of the Church with Elder Green "was to help him on his farm when he needed, to pay his salary, and to meet at the close of the year to see if each had paid his full proportion. In 1799 they voted to give him 40 dollars salary, to be paid in cattle or grain, and averaged on the church according to their general ability. The next year, 1780, they agreed to give him £17. 17s. salary, which would be about $60. In 1801 they agreed to raise one penny on the pound on their church list; and for the two succeeding years the same assessment was voted. In 1805, he was allowed $60. This was when the Church numbered about two hundred and his pastoral duties employed all or nearly all of his time. It was therefore insufficient for his support and he asked a dismission. On this the church met and agreed to pay up the arrears and raise a salary of $100 per year in future and assist him one day in winter to get up his wood."

In 1807 Elder Green left Wallingford, respected as pastor and preacher. Other churches had grown from the Wallingford church, one in East Clarendon organized May 30, 1798, and one in Mount Holly organized Sept. 6, 1804. The Congregationalists were supporting their own preacher since 1802.

Ten years passed after the dismission of Elder Green before another pastor was secured. Deacon

Randall conducted services and there was occasional preaching by neighboring preachers. Matters in the church soon got into a bad way. Many became indifferent and the church was weakened by the emigration of many members to the West. Then fault was found with Deacon Randall, some complaining that they were not edified by his exhortations. Then another trouble arose. It was in the time of the last war with England in 1812. Some of the members joined the "Washington Benevolent Society", (a political organization), and the matter was carried into the church and amid much excitement hard words were spoken and strong ground taken.

In 1817 the church secured the services of Sedgwick Rice, a licentiate from Connecticut, who stayed two years at a salary of $100 per annum.

BAPTIST CHURCH AS IT WAS.

During Mr. Rice's pastorate the subject of building a meeting house in the village was agitated but nothing definite decided upon. He stayed with the church about three years. It was during the ministry of Gibbon Williams that the present meeting house was built in 1827 at a cost of $870. (Built by contract by Capt. Simon Cook who met with no inconsiderable loss in the operation), and repaired again in 1843 at an expense of $600. In 1855 the Rev. Simeon L. Elliott in a discourse upon the history of the church said "From the close of the labors of Elder Green in 1807 to the present time, a period of forty-eight years, there have been fourteen ministerial settlements and the aggregate of the whole service performed by the fourteen, as near as can be ascertained is about twenty-five years—less than two years each—leaving the church destitute of a pastor nearly half the time. Now it is perfectly evident that such a policy as this is not calculated to build up a strong and efficient church. I am not surprised that the church has made so little real progress in the last half century of its existence. I am more surprised that it has any existence at all, after passing through so many changes. I cannot resist the impression that Deacons Randall and Moon were men of superior minds and well calculated to watch over the affairs of a church when destitute of a pastor. It is evident too that God has exercised a fostering care over the church. He has spared it to be a light to the world for three-fourths of a century and many precious souls have been truly saved through its instrumentality. Shall it continue to be a blessing to this community? This under God depends in a great measure upon us. If we are faithful to the truth committed to

us, we may be the means of perpetuating this holy influence to help those who may come after us."

The Rev. Mr. Elliott labored about five years and after serving other churches came back to Wallingford where he died October 21, 1865, aged 48 years. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. F. H. Archibald from Matt.: 13, 43. In

REV. S. HENRY ARCHIBALD.

spite of frequent pastoral changes the church has continued to be a strong influence and for a considerable period in its early history the poor of the church were supported by a tax on the members according to their ability. One of the longest pastorates was that of the Rev. S. Henry Archi-

bald, who began his labors April 1, 1876, and continued until October, 1898. His ministry is still remembered as one of great usefulness and he

BAPTIST CHURCH AS IT IS.

endeared himself to the hearts of his people. One of the stained glass windows in the church is a memorial of his loving service.

Although numerically small the church has been supported by a loyal membership, eager to carry forward its mission. Under the pastorate of the Rev. F. S. Leathers, the building was renovated and enlarged in the summer of 1904. Stained glass windows were placed on the south and west sides. The interior was rearranged and the outside modernized. The Sunday School has been regularly carried on and work among the young people developed. Recently electric lights have

INTERIOR OF BAPTIST CHURCH.

been installed and a goodly measure of success enjoyed. The present pastor, the Rev. S. D. Sikes, is forceful and energetic. His labors have been fruitful and although a call to New York State has come to him at this time of writing, it is hoped he can remain with his people, even unto the larger service and better opportunities of the future.

A complete list of pastors who have served this church appears upon a following page. Some cannot estimate their ministry by time alone. Many, quiet and unostentatious have labored faithfully and well. No great results of their work may have been visible, but in patient courage and strength they have lived among their people, proclaiming the truth as they discerned it, and making an influence positive and helpful to the whole community.

REV. S. D. SIKES.

Mention should also be made of those who have served this church as deacons, Sunday School superintendents and workers among the young people. Love's labor is never lost and self-sacrifice always influences for good, not only in the present, but in the days to come.

List of Ministers who have served the Baptist Church

	Began	Closed
Henry Green	1793	1807
Sedgwick Rice	1817	1819
Leman Andrews	1822	1825
Gibbon Williams	1826	1828
F. Page	1830	1835
Leland Hunter	1838	1839
J. H. Sherwin	1839	1841
David Hascall	1841	1842
Joseph Packer	1843	1844
Elder Constantine	1844	1845
R. Myers	1846	1847
F. Page	1847	1850
E. H. Smith	1850	1851
S. E. Elliott	1851	1857
Edwin M. Haynes	1858	1859
Edward Conover	1859	1863
James W. Grant	1863	1864
Robert G. Johnson	1865	1867
John A. Fletcher	1869	1873
Edward Conover	1874	1876
S. Henry Archibald	1876	1898
F. S. Smith	1898	1901
Silas P. Perry	1902	1903
F. S. Leathers	1903	1905
H. S. McCreedy	1905	1906
Caleb R. B. Dodge	1906	1910
S. David Sikes	1910	1911
Howard B. Smith	1911	——

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Among the earliest settlers there were very few if any Catholics. As late as 1789 Vermont was a part of the diocese of Baltimore but when the diocese of Boston was formed in 1810, Vermont was included in its territory. Missions were given occasionally but there were no resident priests.

Father Jeremiah O'Callaghan, a priest from the diocese of Cork, settled in Burlington in 1830 and his influence and pastoral zeal radiated far and wide for a quarter of a century. The first mission in Rutland was established in 1837 by Rev. Fr. Dailey, a Franciscan Monk, who was known as "an eccentric and very learned man", whose field extended from Brattleboro to Canada.

In 1853 the diocese of Vermont was formed and Fr. de Goesbriand, who had been Vicar General of Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, became the first Bishop of Vermont. On the day of his consecration, October 30, 1853, (he was only thirty-seven), he found in Vermont five priests, ten churches or chapels and between 9,000 and 10,000 Catholic population. The first priest stationed in Rutland was Rev. Fr. Z. Druon and in connection with his work he frequently served the Catholics of this community. He was followed by Father Charles Boylan who had come as one of Bishop de Goesbriand's recruits from Ireland. He was an indefatigable worker and in his thirty years of min istry, built several churches, schoolhouses and convents and collected over $200,000 for religious purposes. As the settled priest in Rutland he gave himself unstintedly to calls from outside his parish, and it was under his guidance and direction that the present church in Wallingford was built. Previous to the Civil War services were

held in various houses but in 1864 a site for the church was purchased from Mr. I. B. Munson. The following year the church was constructed and it proved to be for its size one of the finest in the State. It was built from drawings made by P. C. Keiley, the architect of the church in West Rutland, in St. Albans and the Cathedral in Burlington. Situated on the Main Street in the north end of the village, built of stone quarried nearby, at a

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

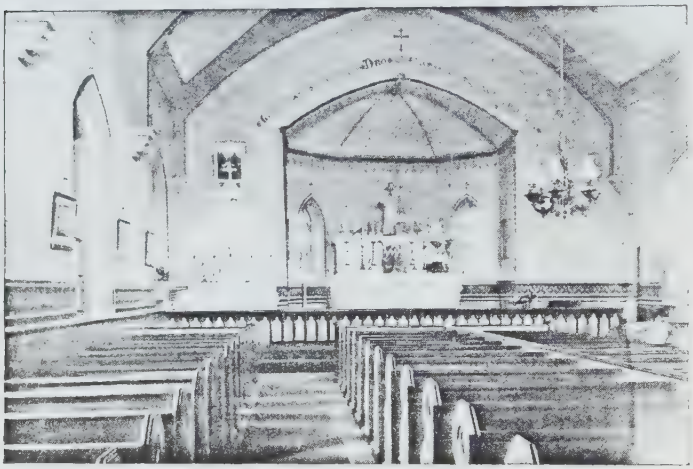
cost of $8,888, with seating capacity for 350 people, it reflects great credit upon the Catholic population of the town. The corner stone was laid in May, 1865, and on the second day of September, 1866, the church was blest under the title of St. Patrick. With the growth of the diocese and the increase of parishes, Wallingford, in conjunction with Danby and Dorset, was considered as a field of its own. In 1868 the Rev. T. J. Gaffney was appointed as the first resident priest and remained

about twenty years, after which he was transferred to St. Peters in Rutland.

In 1887 he was succeeded by the Rev. A. J. Glynn, who remained until 1900.

The Rev. Fr. J. J. Boyle followed him the same year, but his stay was not so long, being transferred in 1903.

Then came the Rev. H. J. Maillet and he developed the resources of the parish, laboring with zeal and energy for seven years, when he went to



INTERIOR OF CATHOLIC CHURCH.

his present parish in Woodstock, 1910. During the change the parish was again subdivided, Dorset and Danby forming a field of its own and Wallingford uniting with Mount Holly, and for the first time Wallingford had a resident priest.

The Rev. Fr. Thomas O'Donoghue, assumed the charge in the summer of 1910 and more frequent services have been held than was before possible.

The service of Mass is observed each Sunday instead of every second Sunday. A Holy Name Society has been organized and is exerting a goodly influence in the community. Under the present administration a beautiful and commodious rectory has been built next to the church at a cost of $2,800, and all branches of the church's work are in a flourishing condition.

The present priest is Rev. Fr. Thos. J. Henry, who was transferred from St. Peter's Church in Rutland.

Since its organization the membership of the church has far more than doubled and the future is faced with hopefulness and great courage.

Priests who have served St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Wallingford:

Rev. Fr. T. J. Gaffney, Mar., 1868, to Jan., 1887.

Rev. Fr. A. J. Glynn, 1887 to June 15, 1900.

Rev. Fr. J. J. Boyle, June 20, 1900 to Jan. 14, 1903.

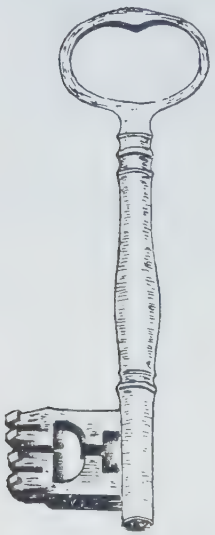
Rev. Fr. H. J. Maillet, Jan. 14, 1903 to July 24, 1910.

Rev. Fr. T. O'Donoghue, July 24, 1910 to Oct. 7, 1911.

Rev. Fr. T. J. Henry, Oct. 14, 1911—

THE MEETING HOUSE ON THE HILL.

The older inhabitants of Sugar Hill can still remember the meeting house that stood near the cross roads not far from Mr. W. C. Stone's house.



Key of the Old Sugar Hill Meeting House

In 1828 when the Rev. T. M Hopkins was the Congregational pastor quite a number of church members lived in this part of the town. As the distance from the village was so great it was decided that they should be allowed the services of their minister a part of the time.

Then a revival spirit became manifest and regular meetings were held. A church was built on a Union principle, and Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists occupied it in succession. The Congregational services were held one week in each month and when the Rev. Mr. Martindale became pastor he continued the arrangement throughout his ministry. Elias Kent was the first and only deacon. There was an excellent spirit of harmony and good work was accomplished although there was no formal organization separate from the one in the village.

Part of the minister's support was raised by the church members on the hill. After Mr. Martindale had passed on, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell became the preacher, it appears that he did not go as frequently, for according to the records, he visited the hill eight times a year. Then at a society meeting in the village it was voted "that those members who reside on Sugar Hill should have preach-

ing in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions''. Evidently this kept growing less for the Rev. Mr. Sanderson preached there four Sabbaths in the year, and finally services were discontinued in 1857.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

The early records of the church are lost, one of the first ministers taking them away with him for the purpose of copying, and he omitted sending either the original minutes or the proposed copy. The only information that could be gathered concerning them was that he had mislaid them and they were not to be found.

Deacon Mosely Hall united with the Church in 1798 and stated that it had been in existence seven or eight years at that time. He informed the Rev. H.H.Saunderson that there was no Congregational Church in town until after Deacon Abraham Jackson's death. (The good deacon used to go to Rutland to attend services.) He died September 18, 1791. This statement was also corroborated by Mrs. Melinda Chatterton (daughter of the first deacon). So that in all probability 1792 is the date of the church's organization. We know not who preached in the first years of its existence or where the meetings for prayer or business were held. So what historical facts we have commence with the installation of the first pastor. This occurred on November 10, 1802, and the Rev. Benjamin Osborn was the first minister. He had been settled over the Congregational Church in Tinmouth from 1780 to 1787. In the early days Tinmouth was considerable more of a town than Wallingford. He was highly esteemed as a pastor

and preacher. The Union Meeting House (just north of Mr. Pitt Clark's barn) had been completed and occupied in 1800. The Baptist Church was enjoying the ministry of Elder Henry Green and both congregations used the same meeting house.

As already recorded the town records contain evidence of a meeting house as early as 1786 but the Rev. S. Henry Archibald in his historical sketch of "The first 100 years of the Baptist Church of Wallingford" (published 1880) claimed the records show that the meeting house on the hill (northeast of the Ballou place) was not used for the services of the Baptist Church and offered the explanation "that Elder Rich who seceded in 1783 built the house and after struggling for a short time to keep up meetings, abandoned it, but in the minds of the church it was so tainted that they would not attempt to gain possession of it, or perhaps could not".

Twelve petitioners, desirous of forming a Congregational Society, had requested William Fox, town clerk, to call a public meeting on the 21st of July, 1802, and the following persons met:

Ichabod Shaw	Neh^{h} White
Josephus Hull	Joel C. Warner
John Wylie	Sam^{l} Jones
Jam^{s} White	Eliakim H. Johnson
Sun^{n} White	Miles H. Johnson
Horatio G. Amiden	Zeph, Hull
David Meachem	Jam^{s} Thomson
Asa Warner	Phillip Edgerton
Nath^{nl} Ives	Robt. Edgerton
Eben^{n} Campbell, Jr.	Sol. Miller
Phillip White	Wm. Fox
Eben^{r} Towner	Dan^{l} Douglass

James Conkrite	Mosely Hall
Joel Hart	Fred[k] Miller
Josh[a] Hart	Edmund Douglass

The above formed themselves into a Society "for the Support of the Gospell" which has continued unto this day. They voted to give Mr. Osborn "the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and his fire-wood annually".

That the relations were pleasant is shown by the fact that Rev. Mr. Osborn stayed for nearly sixteen years when in consequence of failing health the services of another pastor seemed to be necessary. With the consent of Mr. Osborn, the church extended a call to Rev. Eli Meeker and invited a council for his settlement. This Council met July 6, 1818, and found a division in the minds of the people as to whether Mr. Osborn should be made Pastor Emeritus or not. The Council adjourned before making their decision, till the following morning. During the night the question was decided for them by the death of their pastor.

The Rev. Eli Meeker succeeded Mr. Osborn July 7, 1818, but his ministry was short, terminating the following year. In 1820 came the Rev. Eli S. Hunter. He served through the War of 1812 and while not an educated man, preached with great acceptance. According to the records he ministered about five years, when a council was called to dissolve the relations existing between pastor and people. The reason for such a dismissal is given "on account of pecuniary embarrassment arising from inadequate support". But the truth is that the inadequacy on the part of the people was intentional and simply proved a means of making the change that the congregation desired.

The Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins came to Walling-

ford in 1828 at a salary of $350 per year. He was born in Pittsford in 1800 and had studied theology with his brother Dr. Josiah Hopkins of New Haven. In a letter which he sent to Dr. Aldace Walker he says "We continued to meet for a time in the 'Old Church' as it was called (old and built in 1800) which stood about a mile south of the village; but soon removed to the village, occupying

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AS IT WAS.

the Baptist Church, which had just been completed (1827) and which that denomination then without a minister, kindly offered to the Congregational Church." During the summer and autumn of 1829 the Congregational Church and Society erected a church and in the beginning of the following winter it was dedicated. The Rev. Charles Walker, D.D., then of Rutland preached the dedi-

catory sermon December 1, 1829 from Psalm 122: 1." This sermon is among the Society's records.

Even before Mr. Hopkins came to Wallingford a committee had been appointed to build a meeting house, "forty by fifty with a projection of three and one half feet either with Brick or wood as they think best". (May 19, 1827).

It was erected during Mr. Hopkins' pastorate at a cost of $2,560. The last year of Mr. Hopkins' pastorate was one of great religious excitement and interest. To quote from one of his letters "There was soon a perceptible change in the number of our congregation, as well as in the degree of solemnity or apparent interest in religious matters in those who attended, so much so that in the fall of that year some fifteen or more were added to the church. But the great change which removed the ancient landmarks of church and society in Wallingford commenced in the spring of 1829". The community had been for a long time agitated with the anti-Masonic Excitement; so much so that it seemed impossible that anything of a religious nature should get into the minds of the people. Prayer meetings were attended by only a few, and those came to smite upon their breast and exclaim "alas, alas, to what are we coming?" A small circle of females met weekly and by themselves to mourn over the desolations of Zion. To this circle, their unceasing, patient, persevering, earnest prayers, I have ever since been constrained to attribute as a means under God, the great and precious revival which followed. This was the commencement of a work which continued all the following summer, extending on the hill where I was accustomed to preach one fourth of the time; and ending in the hopeful conversion of more than a hundred souls." After

Mr. Hopkins left in 1830, there was an interim of several months when the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Eli Taylor.

In 1832 the Rev. Stephen Martindale came to Wallingford. He was a native of Dorset and was brought into the ministry through the influence of Dr. Jackson (son of Wallingford's first legal settler). Mr. Martindale did not wish to be installed and his connection was that of acting pastor which he continued to hold till his death. "He had an engaging personal appearance, a good voice, great flow of language and an earnest impressive manner." The membership at this time amounted to 132 and the salary was $500 annually and use of the parsonage. He won the affection of old and young, and even the present inhabitants have reason to call his memory blessed. His lot was to have an appreciative people and to find his grave among them. A handsome monument erected by his parish, marks the spot in the village cemetery where he is laid. He died March 8, 1847.

Rev. William Mitchell came to Wallingford in 1847, having previously been pastor of the Rutland church. He was a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary and continued to serve the churches in the village and on the hill until 1852. He afterwards became agent of the American Colonization Society and spent his last years at Corpus Christi in Texas, where he died of yellow fever in 1867.

H. H. Saunderson commenced his ministerial labors in 1853 and remained with the church nine years. During his pastorate the church was enlarged and remodeled in 1856. There are those still living who recall the helpfulness of his labors, and it was due to his influence and energy that our streets are so well shaded in the summer.

After leaving Wallingford, he went to Charlestown, N. H., where he wrote and published the history of "Old No. 4" for the town of Charlestown.

Aldace Walker, D.D., entered upon his work the last Sunday in June, 1862, and after almost seven years labor was installed as pastor on March 10, 1869. His ministry is recalled with love and thankfulness. On account of sickness he tendered his resignation but it was not acted on, so that he continued his official relation but without preaching until his death July 24, 1878. In the church there is a beautiful Tiffany tablet presented by his family as a memorial. It reads:

To the beloved Memory of
Aldace Walker D.D.,
Pastor of this church from 1862
until his death in 1878.

"But Cristes his loore and His Apostles twelve
he taughte; but first he folwed it hymselve."

The Rev. E. S. Huntress served as stated supply during Dr. Walker's sickness, leaving the church in December, 1878. He was followed by the Rev. Charles N. Brainerd who stayed until 1882. Nine years of fruitful ministry was given by the Rev. S. Franklin French when he moved to New Hampshire in 1892. The Rev. William A. Bushee came the same year and served as pastor for a year and then as a stated supply until the Rev. John S. Tupper came in 1895. On account of sickness, he resigned in September, 1897.

He was followed by the Rev. John C. Evans who came in December of the same year, remaining until February 1899.

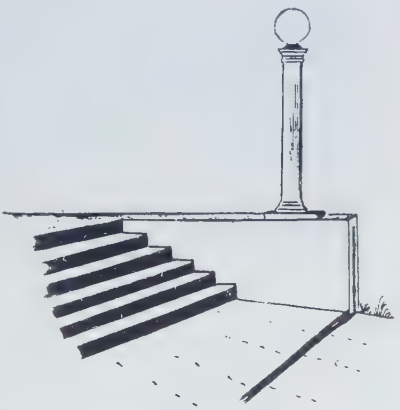
In May a call having been extended to the Rev. J. Alphonse Belanger, he accepted and commenced his labors, staying for three years. He left in June, 1902.

In August the Rev. Alexander L. McKenzie, recently graduated from the Seminary, was asked to become teacher and pastor. He came, and during his ministry, the interior of the church was remodelled, the old pews giving place to seats,

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AS IT IS.

the side windows changed over, substituting stained glass memorials in their place. An organ was given in memory of Mr. Albert Congdon by his wife, and the church was remembered in the wills of some members thus adding to its

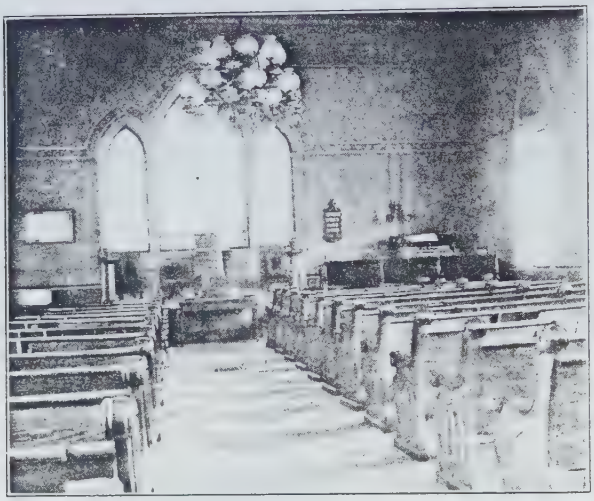
endowment. Mr. McKenzie much to the regret of his people accepted a call to Winthrop Beach, Mass., and left Wallingford in June, 1906. The following October the Rev. Walter Thorpe, having accepted the pastorate, came and his first service was held on the first Sunday of November.



During his ministry the front of the church has been changed to better conform with the sides. A cement porch with steps the whole width of the building was added, and memorial windows representing the three revelations of God to man through the Law, the Prophets, and through Jesus Christ as the Good Shepherd, were placed in the front.

A new system of lighting was installed when the town had opportunity to use electric light and in all probability was the first church in the state to use what was then the new Tungsten light. The church is fortunate in having many who take pride in its appointments and without doubt, for its size, it presents one of the finest auditoriums in the county.

A helpful literary society is continued in the Ladies Fortnightly and the missionary activities of the church are strong. Sunday School sessions are regularly held and the church seeks to ally itself with, and become a part of the greater



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

influences for good in the town. Many who have had its welfare upon their minds have

"gone to that bourne
From which none e'er return."

but they in turn are followed by those who are anxious, that the best of thought and service should be given for the good of mankind.

MINISTERS WHO HAVE SERVED THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Benjamin Osborn	Nov.	1802	July	1818
Eli Meeker	July	1818		1819
Eli S. Hunter		1820		1825
Timothy M. Hopkins	July	1828		1830
Stephen Martindale	Jan.	1832	Mar.	1847
William Mitchell	Aug.	1847		1852
Henry H. Saunderson	May	1853	May	1862
Aldace Walker	June	1862	July	1878
E. S. Huntress	May	1877	Dec.	1878
Stated Supply				
Charles N. Brainerd	Oct.	1879	Aug.	1882
Stated Supply				
S. Franklin French	July	1883	July	1892
William A. Bushee	Nov.	1892	Oct.	1893
John S. Tupper	Nov.	1895	Sept.	1897
John C. Evans	Dec.	1897	Feb.	1899
J. Alphonse Belanger	May	1899	June	1902
Alexander L. McKenzie	Aug.	1902	June	1906
Walter Thorpe	Oct.	1906		

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Libraries.

As early as 1795 there was an Association formed for the purpose of extending the influences of books. Mr. A. G. Stone has in his possession the original constitution and by-laws, and the purpose of their organizing is presented in the preamble "Whereas publick Libraries promote literature and deseminate useful knowledge and we being desirous to benefit ourselves by the same, do hereby form ourselves into a Society by the name of the Wallingford Library proprietors, for the purpose of framing and using a social library and hereby agree and promise to Subject ourselves to the following regulations".

Then follows thirty articles which stated that the library should be open six times a year for the drawing of books "on the first Mondays of October, December, February, April, June and August, at five o'clock".

Definite penalties were affixed for damages to the books. "If any person shall turn down or fold a leaf in any book he shall pay a fine of one shilling." Grease spots were to be paid for in accord with their size and number. Examinations were supposed to be thorough although there is one record under the date of August 7, 1797 "Voted that the Treasurer pay back Mr. Hall a fine paid into the treasury for damage done a book that was not examined the preceding Library day."

The first to sign the articles was the first min-

ister of the town, Henry Green, and among the names are:

Wm. Fuller
Benj. Osborn
Daniel Edgerton
Robert Edgerton
Nehemiah White
William Hopkins
Alfred Hall
Seth Leonard
George Eddy
Nancy Hart
John Ballou
Asahel Hulett
James Wylie
Daniel McClure
Edmund Clark
Joseph Randall
Ormond Doty
Elisha Luther
Elias Crary
Daniel Moon
Eliakim Bradley
Alexander Miller
Nehemiah Rogers
Ichabod Shaw
Thos. Miller, Jr.

Alexander Miller was chosen first librarian and he continued in that capacity until October 2, 1820, which is the last record in the book.

It might be of interest to catalogue the first selection of books that was placed in circulation in the town. Evidently from the titles it was planned to please a varied taste. They were bought from Mr. Samuel Campbell, a bookseller of New York, and include:

Gordon's American War, 3 vol.
Homes' Sketches of History of Man, 4 vols.
Moore's Travels in France and Italy, 2 vols.
Brydon's Tour Through Sicily and Malta.
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.
Home's Hints on Education.
Plutarchs Lives, 6 vols.
Baron Trenck.
Blair's Sermons, 3 vols.
Blair's Lectures, 2 vols.

Montesquies Persian Letter.
Goldsmith's Essays.
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Men.
Children's Friend.
The Rambler, 4 vols.
Tom Jones, 3 vols.
Cecelia, 3 vols.
Tristam Shandy, 3 vols.
Sentimental Journey.
Lady Montague's Letters.
Foot of Quality, 3 vols.
Vicar of Wakefield.

This selection cost in New York currency £21. 12. 0, from which a deduction of ten per cent was given for cash.

A smaller list was filled in Boston, including:

Stackhouse History of the Holy Bible, 6 vols.
Nicholson's Philosophy.
Rollins' Ancient History, 10 vols.
Edwards on Redemption.
Robertson's America, 3 vols.

It will be readily seen that the majority of the books were for serious reading. The books were kept in circulation for many years and at different times the interest lagged and was revived again, but it was not until the last decade of the nineteenth century, that there was erected a building to house books, and to continue in a larger and more effective manner, "the disseminating of useful knowledge and the promotion of literature."

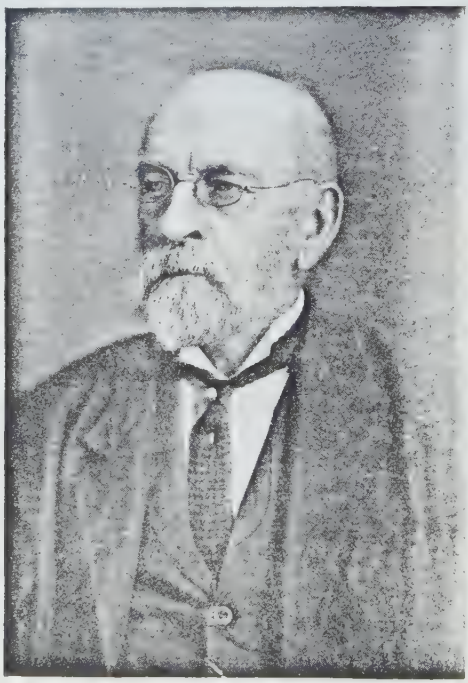
THE GILBERT HART LIBRARY.

The Library building is one of the finest in town. The foundation and lower walls are constructed of rock faced blue marble, while the upper walls are a terra-cotta buff brick. Its lines are simple and of splendid proportion. Situated

GILBERT HART LIBRARY.

on the southwest corner of the square formed by the crossing of the two principal streets, it is easy of access and an adornment to the main thoroughfare. It was given to the town by a native of Wallingford, Gilbert Hart, of Detroit, Mich. His grandfather, Amasa Hart, was one of the early settlers of the town. He came from Wallingford, Conn., and located in the Hartsboro section away from the valley of the Otter Creek, which in the early days was more swampy than now. The idea was prevalent that malaria and ague were sure to be contracted unless one settled

upon an elevation. Amasa Hart built where the first house is toward the Creek from the corners of the road (now the Coleman house). Gilbert Hart was born in the house below (now the Ganey place). His early days were spent amid hardships and he had to fight his own way in the world. As the inventor of the Hart Emery Wheel and by strict attention to business, he secured a fortune in the middle west, where he has since made his home. The Library that bears his name will ever be a memorial to his beneficence and love for his native town. His gift to the town was accepted with great appreciation and on July 25, 1894, the library was dedicated with appropriate



GILBERT HART.

READING ROOM.

"Knowing I lov'd my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own library with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom."

exercises. On August the first following, books were being issued. The reading room is an exceptionally pleasant room. On the tables are found the leading magazines and newspapers. Part of the stack room can be seen in the rear. Upon the south walls of the room, there is a bronze tablet to the memory of the noble men who left Wallingford to take up arms for the defense of the Union—to be forever "one and inseparable".

It is fittingly called a "Roll of Honor". In the spring of 1910 an addition was built by Mr. Hart to make a special Children's Room. The number of books has increased to almost 5,000 volumes. Each year the town votes a certain percentage of its grand list for the support of the library. The property is under the immediate control of the Gilbert Hart Library Association, of which Mr. Charles N. Batcheller is president.

Thus is continued the goodly influence of books which the earliest settlers appreciated and strove

to perpetuate. The library is open each day in the year excepting holidays.

Under the efficient direction of the present librarian, its usefulness to the community is constantly increasing. Those who have served in the capacity of librarian are:

Miss Jennie E. Ferry, 1894-1895.
Miss Minnie E. Townsend, 1895-1896.
Miss May L. Congdon, 1896 up to the present time.

ROLL OF HONOR IN THE GILBERT HART LIBRARY.

"Such is the patriots boast, wher'er we roam
His first, best country ever is at home."

CHAPTER IX.

The Early Nineteenth Century.

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Wallingford passed the thousand mark in point of population. The town organization had become so well perfected that the election of the "haywards" caused as much excitement and uncertainty as though it was the most important office in town. In the minutes of the town meetings there can be read the accounts of electing as many as twenty-nine highway surveyors and eight or ten "haywards". The latter officials simply acted as pound keepers, for not only various towns had enacted laws, but upon the statutes of the state was one "for the purpose of restraining animals running at large in villages in this state".

The poor of the town were cared for at the annual meeting in March. One of the earliest records shows the recipient of town charity to have been a colored woman; dated October 4, 1803. "Voted that Geo. Richman be allowed $12.50 for keeping a negro woman, a porper of said town; then voted that Benjamin Darby be allowed $1.00 per week for keeping, clothing and Physick, for the aforesaid negro woman".

Evidently with the change to auctioning off the town poor to the lowest bidder, the colored lady must have been somewhat in demand, for six years later (March 7, 1809) she only cost the town $27.75 for the whole year. Her name was Phyllis and it was generally spelt in the records phonetically, either "Philis" or "filis, the black woman". She must have been in the town many

years. With advancing age her usefulness grew less for in 1834 and 1835, the cost to the town had run up again to $78.00 and $79.00 per year.

There is an account in 1804 how "Captain Ed. Bumpus was allowed $50.00 for keeping on Jonathan Ketchum and find him food and raiment". But Jonathan proved either too much of an eater, or in some way too much of a losing proposition, for Captain Bumpus called a special town meeting a few weeks later, "to see whether they would or not release said Bumpus, from the cruel and odious task which he voluntarily took upon himself at the last town meeting in case of Jon. Ketchum". However the gallant Captain did not derive much satisfaction from the town, for it was "Voted not to release him or allow him any more compensation for his care".

In 1835, although the poor were still bid off to the lowest bidders, it was decided to have "overseers of the poor". In 1839, a committee of five, consisting of Thomas Hulett, Charles Button, Dyer Townsend, Alfred Hull, Lincoln Andrus, were appointed to purchase a farm for the support of the town charges. It was not until 1855 that such a farm was purchased from Solomon Woodward, consisting of about 140 acres and situated in the eastern part of the town.

Cephas Dale was one of the few Methodists in the town and it is said that in 1836 he, with John Ives, conceived the idea of organizing a Methodist Church in Wallingford. To further this object, they had Elder Spicer come and on several occasions, held services in the school house (now the Chapel). As they were generally conducted on Sunday evenings, members of the other churches would join them, some bringing tallow candles.

After lighting they would drop a little of the grease on the desk and other available places and stick the candle into it. They even went so far as to choose a site and then they began to consider more seriously the cost. The question as to whether they could afford to build another church and support a preacher, and be honest to their fellow men, was of great importance. With two churches already in the village, it seemed as though they could well care for the religious life of the people. Finally it was decided to abandon the project and it proved a wise decision, for Wallingford has not suffered as so many Vermont towns have, through over-churching. That there were definite opinions in the matter, can be seen from the following quotation taken from an old

SCHOOL STREET.

letter, mentioning the proposed new church, "Never organize another religious body until your population reaches 10,000."

It might be of interest to record that the same Cephas Dale made the first pair of elliptic springs ever produced in Vermont, and they were for a carriage belonging to John Ives.

When Howard Harris came to Wallingford in 1824 he kept a store on the site of Mr. W. C. Mason's residence. It was destroyed by fire in 1851. On about the site of the Gilbert Hart Library, James Rustin kept a hat store, whose daughter Mr. Harris married. In the south end of the village Eliakim Johnson and William Marsh kept a general store under the firm name of Johnson and Marsh. Button and Townsend were located south of Edwin Crary's residence.

Abiel Child practiced law where the Congregational parsonage is, and Dr. John Fox had an office in the same building. A rather amusing instance is related of a woman who had come to town from one of the hillside homes for the purpose of shopping. She was passing down Main Street and saw the sign ABIEL CHILD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Stopping in her walk, with difficulty she spelled out the words A BIEL CHILD, exclaiming "A biled child, why that's shocking." There were those who added to the joke by claiming that the "attorney at law" was meant to be "anatomy show." Whether the close proximity of the doctor's office had anything to do with it, is not known.

Towards the middle of the century the social life of the people was stimulating. Mutual respect for one another's good qualities, combined with a strong feeling of public disapproval for moral laxities produced a high standard of life and conduct. This is still shown by the expressions of appreciation on the part of our older inhabitants for those who were in the period of their youth, the elders

of the community. It was a period when a joke was enjoyed just as much as today. Pure fun and a jolly good time were associated with some as naturally as business or politics with others. Such

LINCOLN ANDRUS.

a one was Lincoln Andrus, and many were the remembrances of those who knew him for his stories and good natured puns whether they went to the great West, or remained behind. Another who gave great pleasure by his singing was Jerome Hilliard. His voice was naturally of splendid timbre and his song was considered as necessary in the church service as the preacher's sermon. For funerals and other public occasions he

was greatly in demand, and willingly gave to the extent of his physical powers.

In 1824 John Ives built a house designing it

JEROME HILLIARD.

especially as a tavern. It however was used for other purposes for at one time Sabin and Johnson had a store in the south end, while Mary Atwood used one room as a millinery. In it John Warner had a part for his cabinet shop and Judge Button used two rooms as his law offices.

In 1835 just following a decided temperance agitation, Chester Spencer "opened it as the first temperance hotel in the world." A large square

sign was placed on site of Odd Fellows Block and in large gold foil letters commencing at the bottom of the left hand corner, described a circle with the words TEMPERANCE HOUSE. The sign was supported upon a post and raised 15 feet from the

THE NEW WALLINGFORD.

ground. Without doubt this was the first sign erected in Vermont advertising a "Temperance House." It is a question whether the venture proved an unqualified success for it was only continued for two or three years. Among those who have been proprietors of the hotel at differing times are Almeron Hyde, Arnold Hill, J. H. Earle, Elmer Barrows and L. J. Vance. In 1877 W. D. Hulett became the owner and in 1892 made plans to increase the size. It was opened in July 1893 under the name of "The New Wallingford." Special efforts were made to attract the summer visitor and the attractiveness of both hotel and surroundings is testified to, in the repeated visits that some

make year after year. The water comes from a mountain spring and is piped to every floor. The house is heated by a hot water system and in part lighted by electricity. There is connected with it a barber shop and billiard room. Since 1906 the house had been managed by Mr. Patrick Lane until his death in 1910, since which time Mrs.

THE PARLORS OF THE HOTEL.

Lane and son have continued in charge. Hospitable in its management, convenient in its appointments, one is reminded of a certain quatrain, scratched upon the window of the "White Swan" at Henley-in-Arden, by William Shenstone.

"Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
The warmest welcome—at an Inn."

Just outside of the Hotel there is a memorial fountain given by the children of Arnold Hill to the memory of their father.

THE HILL MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

It represents a boy with "one shoe off and one shoe on," holding at arm's length the "off shoe," through which trickles the spring water, "good for man and beast." Substantial in its construction, not only neat but also novel in its appearance, it marks the intersection of two busy streets and proves a source of blessing.

CHAPTER X.

South Wallingford.

BETWEEN four and five miles south of Wallingford village, there is a pleasing little settlement with a separate post office and having its own schools and church. From Wallingford one follows the Otter Creek, along a good road, with an occasional stretch that invites fast riding. Splendid farms indicate a prosperous condition and the view down

THE ROAD TO SOUTH WALLINGFORD.
Looking towards the Munson Farm.

the valley is one of great beauty. Nearing South Wallingford, places are seen that were worked as marble quarries. The first marble quarried was in what is now known as the Kelley quarry about 1835 by Orange Carpenter. A mar-

ble mill was built on the dam south from the quarry by Oscar Eddy. Parties from New York worked the veins of marble for some time and then sold out to W. W. Kelley. Neither the quarry or the mill is used now, the latter burning to the ground in 1905. At the north end of the village stands the Grange Hall. It was built in 1909 of timber, commodious and convenient. It

A. W. NICHOLS' FARM.

makes a splendid place, not only for Grange meetings but for all public gatherings.

The Main Street of the village presents a pleasing scene, especially when the foliage of the trees is changing. Flanked on either side with wooded hills, it affords a setting that at times is beautiful beyond description. The Union Church (building) occupies the head of the street. It was built in 1840. The money was raised by subscription, the land being donated by Mr. Holden Stafford. The first pastor and the only one ever really

THE GRANGE HALL.

settled here, was a Universalist clergyman by the name of Rev. Dennis Chapin. For many years the organization worshipping within has been Congregational in its form and polity. In the past various young men have labored as summer supplies, from the Theological Seminaries of the East, especially Yale. For the last five years, services have been held the year around by the pastor of the Congregational Church in Wallingford. Sabbath School is held regularly, preceding the afternoon preaching service.

Opposite the church is the old tavern. The last landlord was Joseph Edgerton, who left about 1875. Before the coming of the railroad South Wallingford was a stage station between Rutland and Bennington. Consequently there were far more transient guests than now. Even as early as 1815, a cotton factory was erected here by Jonas Wood. It was afterwards burnt and in 1835, Jesse Lapham, J. H. and A. R. Vail built a

forge upon its site. A store was also built by Mr. Lapham that is still standing, four stories in height, across the creek from the depot.

In 1880, the site of the old cotton factory was being used as a pulp mill, operated by J. T. Remington and E. P. Ely. Only the broken raceway is now seen on the east side of Main Street, south of the post office.

While the evidences of business and industrial activity are largely in the days that are gone, the village life is simple and not bound by the conventionalities of more populous districts. There is a great freedom and intimacy existing between different families and none are strangers to one another. Social life is strong and many means of amusement are found. The South Wallingford Fair is a popular institution, generally held the latter part of September and attended by great crowds of people. The Fair Grounds are located north of South Wallingford, and are very attractively situated. Horse trots, agricultural exhibits, and the display in Floral Hall, combined with the opportunity of seeing old friends, or acquaintances, prove a great magnet for the folks who "would not think of missing the Fair."

Across the track is the school house. It was built in 1836, taking the place of one that was much smaller. Some winters there were as many as sixty pupils within its walls.

With the last few years, the Rutland and Bennington Ry. Co. have built a substantial depot, and Lewis C. Needham has been station agent for many years, coming from Leicester Junction. He represented the town of Leicester in the Legislature during the years 1884-5, 1896-7 and was doorkeeper in the Senate 1898-9.

Across the creek is the store of Myron C. Roberts. Formerly it was used as a blacksmith shop, but in 1909, it was raised and now presents a

LEWIS C. NEEDHAM.

pleasing appearance, for overhead are the branches of what is termed the largest "weeping elm" in the State of Vermont. Across is the grist mill of G. A. Kelley. The earliest proprietors of the saw and grist mill were J. O. and H. Stafford. They were among the earliest settlers in South Wallingford and several of their descendants are still living there. Among them is Dwight H. Stafford, a successful farmer in the southern part of the town. He represented Wallingford in the

Legislature during the terms of 1908-1909. His cousin, Roland Stafford, is keenly interested in school affairs, serving for many years as a school committeeman. George H. has also been active in town matters serving in a number of ways. Many of the residences suggest the comfort of the typical New England home. A Creamery is operated by the Brigham Company, of Boston. There have been no physicians resident here, North Wallingford monopolizing the medical practitioner's homes. A great deal of pulp wood has been cut and shipped from here. There is a sawmill not far from the depot. The creek winds its way through the village and at the commencement of the open season for fishing, many anglers are seen upon its banks. It is no uncommon thing for those berrying upon the surrounding hillsides (especially to the East) to come across tracks of big game including bear. The post office and general store is upon the main street. W. A. Girard, the present proprietor and postmaster has been here since 1908.

DWIGHT H. STAFFORD.

SOUTH WALLINGFORD POST OFFICE.

His predecessors in office were John H. Vail, Ancil Eddy, Geo. Smith, E. O. Fuller, T. M. Thompson, W. A. Girard.

JERAHMEEL DOTY
DIED
NOV. 14. 1857.
AE 93 YRS.
A revolutionary soldier born in Rochester Mass entered the army at the age of 16 in Boston became a mature went to France at the close of the war as one of the guard who escorted Lafayette home

Upon one of the hillsides a little to the northwest of the Main Street, there can be seen a little cemetery. It is cared for by the town and one of the graves contains the remains of Jerathmiel Doty, a Revolutionary soldier. When he died at the age of 93 in November, 1857, he was the

last survivor of the body guard and escort to the gallant Lafayette who returned to his native land on the good ship "Alliance," sent by the Continental Congress. Jerathmiel Doty not only went to France but helped to bring back in the same ship a loan of five million dollars, negotiated from the French government. On their return they were attacked by a British cruiser, when the scuppers of the Alliance ran with blood and Jerathmiel

RESIDENCE OF A. W. NEEDHAM.

fought as gallantly as any until wounded, as it was thought mortally, and carried below. In the war of 1812 he again enlisted and was present at the battle of Plattsburg. After his death a public meeting was called to make arrangements for his funeral which occurred on Tuesday, November 17, 1857. The Wallingford Rifle Company under the command of Captain S. Cook attended, and when the earthly remains of the old veteran were laid in their last resting place, in addition to the relig-

ious services, the Declaration of Independence was read, eulogies pronounced and the Rifle Com-

RESIDENCE OF M. C. ROBERTS.

pany fired a last volley over the open grave of A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. Thus passed one of a stalwart race who for over fifty years was closely identified with the interests of the southern part of the town.

East Wallingford.

Although one of the first settlers eventually moved into the eastern part of the town, and was followed by a number of others, there was no village settlement, until the coming of the railroad. East Wallingford is the youngest of the three villages in the township. It is also the more vigorous. While divided by a mountain range from the north village, still great interest in town affairs is manifest by "those from the East side"

as any March meeting will attest. The drive or walk from one place to the other is most beautiful.

For quite a distance one follows Roaring Brook as it zig-zags its way over a stony bed towards the Creek. The music of its waters is an enchantment and the reflected shadows are intensified by the o'er shadowing hills. Up through the gulch one readily believes the signs, located in convenient spots to notify the passing motorist to "GO

ON THE ROAD GOING EAST.

SLOW—DANGER," as the road narrows and the sides become precipitous. On the crest of the hill a glorious panorama of hill and vale is spread before you. Again the typical New England Farm is seen, with every appearance of prosperity and comfort.

The road winds around the slope of the hill, crossing a bridge recently constructed (1910) to abolish a dangerous grade crossing. There clustering around the church with its three or four streets is the village proper. Joel Constantine was the first man to settle in this section, making

his home near where W. Cutter now lives. He built and operated a saw mill on the site of the Aldrich mill. This was in the year 1812. Three years later a tannery was built by Nathan Smead. Various persons ran it until 1865, when it became the property of Huntoon and Sons. In 1869 it was burnt down but rebuilt the same year.

The hotel was built in 1863 by E. A. Cutter and from that time until 1879 it was run by H. E. Sawyer, D. Ensign, C. Allen, H. L. Warner, A. Ahite, J. B. Powell and Joel Todd. There were sleeping rooms for twenty-five guests, and the

RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. PELKEY.

dancing hall was claimed to be the largest in the state connected with a hotel. Special efforts were made to secure the vacationist and at the time that Joel Todd was proprietor, the house had a very enviable reputation. It was burnt in 1888. For several years A. W. Duval has conducted the hotel opposite the depot but this year 1911, the

railroad commissioners having closed the road because of danger in crossing the track, he moved his house upon the old hotel foundation, and so continues to show the hospitality of the house upon the old stand. One of the most conspicuous sights is the Baptist church with its tapering spire. It was erected in 1860 at a cost of $2,000. The church was organized on March 3, 1861, by the Rev. Joseph Freeman with a membership of 29.

BAPTIST CHURCH, EAST WALLINGFORD.

INTERIOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The interior is commodious and pleasing, seating about 200 people. While the church has had frequent changes of pastors, there are several agencies that have continued its influence and helpfulness. The Sunday School has weekly sessions and the Ladies Aid Society is of great assistance to the work of the church. The following have served as ministers:

Joseph Freeman	To			Sept. 1861
J. P. Farrar	Sept. 1861	to	Oct.	1863
Chas. Coon	July 1864	to	June	1866
E. P. Merrifield	Sept. 1866	to	Nov.	1868
Joshua Fletcher	Nov. 1869	to	Dec.	1869
J. D. Farrar	May 1870	to	May	1872
E. A. Wood	July 1872	to	Oct.	1872
A. G. Chick	May 1876	to	May	1880
T. P. Kellogg	Nov. 1881	to	Jan.	1882
T. H. Archibald	Feb. 1882	to	Sept.	1883

W. G. Patterson	Sept. 1884	to	Dec. 1885
J. R. Patterson	Dec. 1885	to	Dec. 1888
R. B. Tozer	Jan. 1890	to	Jan. 1892
G. H. Wrigley	Aug. 1892	to	Aug. 1894
A. G. Myers	Oct. 1894	to	Oct. 1895
Fred T. Kenyon	Oct. 1895	to	Dec. 1897
A. G. Chick	Jan. 1898	to	Aug. 1902
L. H. Morse	Aug. 1903	to	Dec. 1905
R. A. Burrows	Jan. 1906	to	Apr. 1907
I. M. Compton	Aug. 1907	to	Nov. 1909
Frd'rk Emerson	Jan. 1910	to	————

REV. FRED'K W. EMERSON.

The present pastor is the Rev. Frederick W. Emerson, who reports encouragingly upon the work of the church. Greater efforts are being made to make the church an influence in the community toward solving some of the problems that have arisen on account of the changed conditions of rural life.

SCHOOL STREET, EAST WALLINGFORD

The oldest store is that now occupied by the Ridlon Bros. It was started in 1866 by White and Bucklin and soon changed to W. R. Spaulding and

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Co., who continued it until the present proprietors took possession. Here is also the village post-office. The following have served as postmasters: Joel Constantine, Henry White, W. H. Congdon, H. P. Hawkins, J. P. Powell, Jerome Converse, John R. Priest, W. R. Spaulding, J. E. Ridlon.

There are several stores and one large carriage and blacksmith shop carried on by J. J. McGuirk.

THE LATE S. D. HAZEN, M. D.

School street is a beautiful thoroughfare, well shaded by trees and having many attractive residences. Here is also the Public School, the upper part of which is used for the meetings of the Mill River Grange, an organization for the promotion

of husbandry and agricultural arts. Mr. P. Maloney serves as School Committeeman for the eastern part of the town. Many delightful views can be had in the vicinity. The Mill River winds its way between the hills and helps to form many enchanting scenes. The drive to Cuttingsville and on to Clarendon Gorge is one of great interest.

For about fifty years the physical needs of the people were attended to by the late Dr. Hazen. After studying medicine in Natick, Mass., he graduated in 1866, soon after settling in East Wallingford, and continued until his death, which occurred early in the year.

There is a flourishing Masonic Lodge, known as "Mt. Moriah," and they have well furnished rooms in which their meetings are held. The local Grange is also a strong organization, so that the facilities for promoting the social life of the people are not lacking.

An atmosphere of repose steals o'er one in viewing the natural beauties that surround this village. The quiet calm of the hills in their majesty and glory prove the truth of the poet's song, that—

"To one who has been long in city pent
'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of heaven."

CHAPTER XI.

Industries.

LYMAN Batcheller was born in the mountain town of Stratton, Vermont, in 1795. His wife was Anna Gale of the same town, whom he married in 1816. After the birth of his first son, Isaac Gale, he moved to Arlington, Vermont, where he set up a forge and began to work at his trade. His other children, Susan, John, Laura, Lyman, Jr., and Justin were born in Ar-

The Old Stone Shop when used as a Fork Factory.

lington. In 1835 he moved his family to Wallingford, purchased a small water power and with the help of the older boys, laid the foundation for a business that has since been closely associated with Wallingford's growth.

In 1847, the first shop was burned but a new stone shop was built. It is now commonly called 'the old stone shop' and is an object of interest as the oldest fork factory in the United States. This

cut taken from an old ambrotype in the possession of Mr. Charles N. Batcheller shows what the old shop was like when used as a manufacturing plant. Like the phoenix of old who rose from the fire with added strength, so with new buildings and a new partnership (for the three sons, Isaac Gale, John, Lyman, Jr. formed with their father the firm of L. Batcheller & Sons), the business rapidly increased to larger proportions. Mr. Batcheller was characterized by fairness, honesty and integ-

THE BATCHELLER BROTHERS.

"By the work one knows the workman."

A Water Reflection

rity. His word was as good as his bond. He was a staunch abolitionist and his house was often used as a station of "the underground railroad". As a citizen, he was highly respected and died February 5, 1858.

The increase in business necessitated larger opportunities for production and it was not long before they removed their factory and offices across the railroad to their present location. The plant was built for a woolen mill but was used for the manufacture of wooden shoe pegs. The old stone shop was used, and still is as a polishing shop.

In 1868, Mr. Justin Batcheller and Mr. John Scribner, his brother-in-law, having been engaged in mercantile business in town for twelve years dissolved their partnership and became members of Messrs. Batcheller & Sons. The manufacture of hay and manure forks had not only increased in volume and variety, but the product was one of the very best of its kind. With the Batcheller quality a reputation was made, not only in this country but abroad that has been unexcelled. In 1882 a stock company was formed

FINISHING SHOP AND STOCK ROOM.

and incorporated as Batcheller & Sons Company.

The Batchellers were interested in the welfare of their adopted town and aided in many ways its advancement. Many men were employed, some having grown old in the company's service. The present plant is comprised of two sections, one part being near the old dam, consisting of engine room, hammer and machine shops, and the other a finishing shop, being a little to the north. In the vicinity two typical sounds are heard, one the constant pounding of the heavy hammers and the other caused by revolving cylinders in which the forks are polished by means of stones. Water is run into the cylinders and then with a rotary motion forks and stones are rolled together for several hours at a time.

With the gradual change in business conditions, the development of corporations and combinations, for economy of production and control of certain industries, the Wallingford plant lost in a measure its personal identity, by absorption.

In September, 1902, the Batcheller works were taken over by the American Fork and Hoe Company, the largest manufacturers in the world of all kinds of Hand-farming and Garden tools. The main offices of the company are in Cleveland, Ohio, and the output of twelve large factories is controlled by this concern. In addition to the works in Wallingford, there is a plant in Jackson, Mich.,

THE HAMMER SHOP.

the Withington Works, with a capacity to produce one dozen goods per minute. At Fort Madison, Iowa, there is the Iowa Farming Tool Company Works, while in Ohio, there are three distinctive plants, in Geneva, in Ashtabula and Willoughby. The latter is used largely for experimental purposes, in the development of improved machinery and methods. Pennsylvania claims two of the

Company's plants, one at North Girard and the other at Frankford, Philadelphia. The southern works are in Harriman and Memphis, Tennessee, the latter offering splendid facilities for shipping both by rail and water. The Bolles Works are located in Binghamton, New York, while Vermont has one other shop in the Ely Works of St. Johnsbury.

The quality of production in the various factories controlled by the American Fork and Hoe Company is such that when they label their goods as "True Temper," they are absolutely guaranteed to be such by one of the most responsible corporations in existence.

One of the pleasing features of working for this Company is the Employees Pension System. Like many public servants and employees of the great railroad systems, the great body of workers on the pay roll of this Company can feel that continuous faithful service for definite periods will

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FORK & HOE COMPANY.

bring a measure of appreciation, that is sure to become more frequently expressed by employers, in the years that are to come.

"THE OLD STONE SHOP" AS IT NOW IS.

Mr. William C. Mason is the General Manager of the Wallingford plant. Coming here in 1878 in the employ of Batcheller and Sons from Rutland, he has ever since associated himself with the best interests of the town. For thirteen years he served upon the School Board, acting as chairman for the greater part of the time. He is now the 2nd Vice President of the American Fork and Hoe Company. Under his management the capacity of the local shop has greatly increased, additions and enlargements becoming necessary. Only this fall the entire plant was closed some weeks to allow a new steel flume and turbine water wheels to be installed increasing the power in the finishing shops 40 to 45 per cent.

The officers of the American Fork and Hoe Company are:

W. H. Cowdery,	President.
E. S. Kretsinger,	Chairman of the Board.
T. H. Russell,	First Vice-President.
William C. Mason,	Second Vice-President.
P. H. Withington,	Third Vice-President.
G. B. Durrel,	Fourth Vice-President.
E. D. Lowell,	Secretary and Purchasing Director.
Cyrus Reimer,	Manager of Sales.

WILLIAM C. MASON.

At the centenary of the town in 1873, one of the addresses made at that time was upon "The Batcheller Products." Even with the remarkable increase in methods of production, there is still kept the same high standard of merit and quality that have made this firm so famous.

THE WALLINGFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

In the northern part of the village there is situated the above plant. It now covers quite an area of ground. Mr. Franklin Post in 1869 was the first to build and operate a plant for the manufacture of forks and rakes. He organized a stock

company and associated with him Mr. Gale Batcheller. Six houses were built for the accommodation of employees and this opened up what is now River Street.

RIVER STREET.

For about two years it continued under the management of Mr. Post and then Carver Bros. of New York City continued the business. After some time it was discontinued and the character of manufactured product changed. John D. Miller and Henry C. Cole secured control and began the manufacture of ox bows. In 1900 H. B. Barden and his brother, H. E., bought the plant. They came from Granville, N. Y., and began to make scythes, under the firm name of Barden Bros. Then securing a patent on a grass hook and adding other farming implements to their production, they gradually increased the size and capacity of the shop that it was thought best to turn it into a stock company. This was done in 1902 under the name of the Wallingford Manufacturing Co.

Two years later the making of forks, hoes and rakes were added and the company's capital increased. Eight houses were built on Franklin and Railroad Streets and these are still part of the company's assets. H. B. Barden was President of the Company and he associated with him, Wm. A. Graham and Geo. A. Graham of the firm of John H. Graham and Co., of New York City. The Company's business rapidly increased. In 1904 the output amounted to about 12,000 dozen forks and hoes but in 1910 it reached 80,000 dozen, which did not include the output of grass hooks, corn hooks and corn knives.

THE WALLINGFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In July, 1910, there was a complete change. The Company disposed of their stock and with the reorganization, the personnel was entirely altered. Control was secured by The Welland Vale Mfg. Co., Ltd., of St. Catharines, Ontario, Can. This Company, the largest of its kind in the Dominion of Canada, thus owned its first factory in the United States. In addition to the plant at St. Catharines, there is the Bedford Manufacturing

The Company's Sawmill, Operated by A. Malcolm.

Co., of Bedford, Quebec, and the Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Co., of Montreal, combined with the Wallingford Mfg. Co. in the making of forks, hoes, axes, saws and picks, mattocks and scythes. All are under the control of The Welland Vale Mfg. Co.

WAREHOUSE AND STOCKROOM.

With the splendid facilities of the above plants, there is practically secured the control of the manufacture of farmers' implements for the Dominion of Canada. The Wallingford plant was overhauled and under careful business management changes adopted. A new warehouse was constructed 50 x 50, which added 7,500 square feet and largely increased storage capacity. Arrangements have been made to install an automatic sprinkler equipment, as a safeguard in case of fire. In addition to the regular pressure provided by the town hydrants, a large tank holding 40,000 gallons of water will be placed upon a 75-foot steel tower, thus greatly aiding fire protection. At one time it was estimated there were 1,325,000 handles alone in stock. John H. Graham & Co., while having nothing to do with the management, still act as selling agents. With offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, they have abundant opportunities to dispose of the Wallingford product. With the installation of improved machinery, the annual capacity has in-

Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Manager.

creased to 100,000 dozen. During this summer the shops were closed several weeks pending repairs and preparing for a large volume of trade. This trade is not limited to the East, for while a full line of forks and hoes are made for the New England trade, special implements are made for the Western markets. The South has special patterns in planters' and cotton hoes, and far-off Tasmania, New Zealand and Australia prove to be some of the firm's best customers.

Thus has grown a concern of which the town can be justly proud for just as the "Batcheller Label" meant something that was worth while, so with the product of the Wallingford Mfg. Company, the name "Wallingford" on their goods means absolutely "The First Quality."

The officers of the Company are

James D. Chaplin,	President.
C. G. McGhie,	Vice-President.
H. C. Cook,	Secretary.
A. W. Ferguson,	Treasurer and Manager.

RESIDENCE OF B. C. ALDRICH.

What was formerly the Adams Snow Shovel Company, with a shop on School Street, operated for many years by Mr. F. H. Hoadley, has come into the possession of Mr. Barney C. Aldrich. After being closed down for some time it is Mr. Aldrich's intention to continue the manufacture of snow shovels and add to the production other implements that will promise a ready sale.

The grist mill situated on the south side of Roaring Brook east of Main Street was started by F. W. Johnson in November, 1876. Formerly there was a tannery on this site conducted by Geo.

THE GRIST MILL.

Vaughn. In 1909 it was entirely overhauled by the present proprietor, Mr. F. Edgerton, who carries a full line of feeds. The mill has a capacity of about 150 bushels of grain per day.

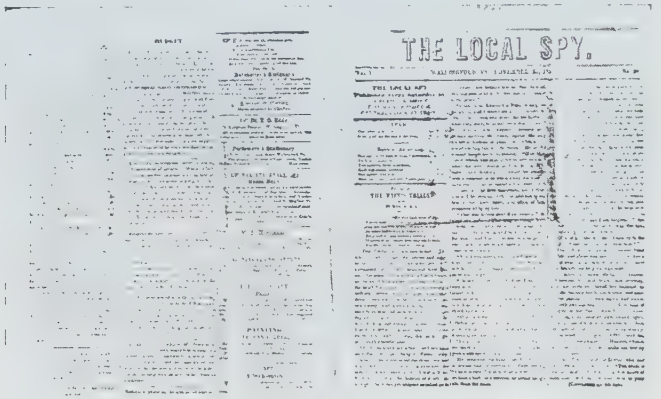
The Creamery is located on Church Street and since 1890 a great deal of milk has been sent to Boston and Worcester from this plant. It was

THE CREAMERY.

built as a cheese factory by Mr. M. V. Williams in 1876, and the upstairs was used as a public hall for dances and entertainments. When the skating rink craze was in vogue it was here the young folks gathered. In 1885 the Brigham Company of Boston secured control and has since operated it with four other plants in the vicinity. Mr. A. W. Andrews is their manager. When making cheese it is possible to turn out 900 lbs. in a day and it has been no uncommon thing to make a ton and a half of butter per day. The equipment is thoroughly modernized and there has recently been placed in position a new pasteurizer.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper ever printed in Wallingford was published from 1855 to 1860 by Philip H. Emerson and Amasa W. Bishop. It was called the Local Spy. Both Mr. Emerson and Mr. Bishop were studying law at the time in the office of David E. Nicholson. Their place of publication was in the "Central Block" on the site of what


THE LOCAL SPY.

THE LOCAL SPY.

is now the Batcheller Block. In 1877 Addison G. Stone established the "Wallingford Standard." From its columns much of interest has been gathered in the compilation of this work. The "Standard" was published for three years being merged in the Rutland Times in 1880.

CHAPTER XII.

The Town's War Record.

THE town freely furnished her sons for war purposes. A patriotic call never went unheeded, and even the earliest records reveal how the citizens taxed themselves to the utmost in order that those who volunteered should find every encouragement. The following names are gathered from an old newspaper as those who fought in the stirring days of '76 and in 1812. Their graves are now in the village cemetery but they do not include all who represented their home town at the front: John Randall, John Robbins, Lent Ives, Robert Harmon, Phillip White, Joseph Randall, Philbrook Barrows, Daniel Edgerton, Zephaniah Hull, John Fox, Elias Crary.

In the quiet hillside burial grounds which have been disused for some time can be found graves of noble patriots as following list attests:

Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Wallingford:

James Culver, William Fox, Lieut. Abraham Ives, Asa Anderson, Philbrook Barrows, Eli Calkin, Sgt. Nathaniel Dennison, Cyrenius Dewey, Jerathmiel Doty, Andrew Hewitt, Nathaniel Keyes, John Sweetland.

For the War of 1812: Freeman Reed, James Sabin, Ransom Moon, Caleb Warner, James Cook, Rufus. Bucklin, Elihu Miller, Ezra Tower, Rev. Stephen Martindale, James Bump.

In the crucial days of "the sixties" when the Rebellion was growing and President Lincoln issued his first call to arms Wallingford promptly

responded with more than her proportionate share as witness the following:

	Company	Regiment
Charles A. Adams	H	Cav.
Henry H. Adams	C	10th
Anderson Allen		7th
George C. Allen	M	11th
Henry C. Allen	I	5th
Leverett Allen	A	7th
Noel Allen	B	7th
Otis J. Allen	E	5th
Otis J. Allen	B	9th
Rudolphus Allen	H	2nd
George P. Barber		5th
Samuel P. Barber		5th
Carlos A. Barrows	H	Cav.
Eliot Bourn	A	4th
William Bourn	A	4th
David Bryant		Cav.
George D. Bryant		Cav.
William F. Bryant	E	5th
Albert A. Carpenter	B	7th
James T. Carpenter	B	7th
Joseph M. Carpenter		Cav.
Eugene W. Clark	E	5th
Jacob L. Cook		4th
Summervill Crother	I	5th
Daniel L. Culver		2 s.s.
Harry Culver		2 s.s.
Eliphalet Culver	B	9th
George W. Cummings	F	6th
William Cummings	F	6th
George A. Dawson	C	11th
John M. Dorett		10th
Larkin S. Earl	I	5th
Charles M. Edgerton		10th

	Company	Regiment
Rufus A. Edgerton		Cav.
William Farr, Jr.	I	5th
Levi E. Foster		6th
William Foster		6th
David H. Fuller	D	7th
Francis A. Fuller	D	7th
William M. Gibson	C	6th
George M. Gorton		Cav.
Edwin Green	C	10th
Lewis Gregory	C	10th
Joel Grover		9th
Jeffrey Hart		Cav.
Willis Hart		2 s.s.
John Hawkins	B	7th
Edwin M. Haines	Chaplain	10th
Mason B. Hebbard		Cav.
Daniel G. Hill	C. S.	10th
Charles L. Hilliard		10th
Elizur Hopkins	B	7th
Lorenzo T. Horton	E	5th
Abraham Lapard	E	5th
Joseph Lassard	E	5th
Harrison Law	E	5th
Mathew Maginnis	E	5th
John Maker	F	6th
Thomas Mann	C	10th
John G. Palmer	F	6th
Alfred H. Patch	A	3rd
Benjamin A. Patch		4th
Daniel P. Patch		Cav.
Daniel B. Pelsue	D	7th
Henry G. Post	C	10th
Henry W. Pratt		Cav.
Jonathan Remington		5th
Charles W. H. Sabin	C. V. 9 M. S.	

	Company	Regiment
William H. H. Sabin		10th
Dexter C. Shepherd	D	7th
Thomas E. Smith	E	5th
Harvey E. Stewart	H	2nd
William E. Stewart		2 s. s.
George R. Streeter		10th
Lewis Taft		7th
Ezra W. Titus		Cav.
Harvey Titus		Cav.
William Townsend	C	10th
Adm G. Wellman	C	10th
Austin B. Wellman		Cav.
Oscar E. Wells	C	11th
Horace H. Wheeler	A	4th
Mason L. White		9th
Daniel Wilder		9th
Joseph H. Winn		10th
Julius D. Wylie	I	5th
Edward Yarton	C	10th

Those who are credited under the call of October 17, 1863:

Three years.	Company	Regiment
Amos L. Bontell	F	4th
Alvin J. Cook		3 Bat.
Francis M. Farwell		11th
Levi E. Foster		3 Bat.
Willis Hart		3 Bat.
Joseph Hastings		11th
Ezekiel Hill	E	5th
Anthony Kent		11 Reg.
William H. Keyes		2 Bat.
Robert Niel	C	11 Reg.
Walter Southworth		3 Bat.

	Company	Regiment
Sylvester Strong	C	11 Reg.
Ezra W. Titus	A	7th
William W. White		11th
Horace J. Wilder		11th

One year.

Henry J. Earle		Cav.
Alfred L. Hazelton		11th
Israel W. Lewis		9th
Robert J. Overing		9th

Not credited by name—three men.

Volunteers for nine months:

Loyal Allen		
Richard C. Archer		
Jerome A. Brown		
David Bryant		
Edwin M. Crary		
Allen S. Dawson		
Henry Eddy		
William Frost		14th
Timothy Gleason	A	13th
Jewett P. Hawkins		
Joseph C. Hawkins		
George Ladd		
Michael Mackinlear		
Patrick Mackinlear		
William H. Munson		
George R. Remington		
Lyman A. Rondo	B	14th
William B. Shaw		12th
Patrick H. Smith		
Thomas E. Smith		
Isaac O. Titus		
Edward B. Wells		14th

Furnished under draft and paid commutation.

Rufus D. Bucklin
Seneca L. Clemens
William C. Croft
Gilbert Hart
Luke A. Hewlett
Watson Kent
M. V. B. Phillips
Russell G. Sherman
A. H. Stafford
Charles A. Stafford
George Sweetland
Marshall Thompson
Otis D. Wilder

Procured substitutes:

William Davenport
Samuel E. Rodgers

In all 161 men went to the war, being three above all demands.

Every soldier credited for the town received a bounty varying from $25.00 to $900.00 each. $2213.46 was raised by subscription and the remainder $9136.54 raised on the grand list, making the total financial cost to the town of $11,350.00.

At this date of writing the veterans' ranks have been very much thinned. Too much credit cannot be given to the Women's Relief Corps in their constant effort to inculcate and strengthen the spirit of patriotism. While there is no post in town, the ladies have ever been watchful in seeing that the sacrifices and the struggle of the war should have their due share of appreciation. The record of Wallingford's part in the great struggle of our nation, will ever be a credit and a stimulus, even to future generations of the town.

The martial spirit still lives and it would merely require the sense of need to awaken in the younger men a response,—a response that would give service and life itself, if the spirit of loyalty to the flag demanded it. The examples

of Wallingford men in showing true bravery have not been lost upon those who follow them. The spirit of '76, and of the great Rebellion, is still found and one of the precious heritages that come from the past is a strengthening and a deepening of patriotism that shall have its expression in the future life of a great nation.

"Praise the Power that hath made and preserved
us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust.'
And the star spangled banner, O long may it
wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave."

CANNON ON THE SOLDIERS LOT.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWN HALL.

About Town.

THE new Town Hall is situated on School Street, built of brick and stone, and is one of the most conspicuous of buildings. In the early days the meeting house was the place of all public gatherings, including town meetings. After the Baptists and Congregationalists had built separate churches, "the old meeting house," as it was called, was used exclusively for town gatherings and in 1835 a vote was taken at the

March meeting, "not to repair the old meeting house." Agitation for a town house was begun and in 1839 it was decided "to have the town house built on land belonging to Mr. Ives, just east of the Baptist church, the same not to exceed $500." Evidently it was built according to directions for in a later record, there is a request "to see if the town will let the Wallingford Rifle Co. have the upper part of the said town hall for an armory" and it was agreed "to let them in for a term of ten years on condition that they lay the floor, lathe and plaster the walls, iron each stud at the top and the bottom, so the floor will not settle, the whole to be done in a workmanlike manner." It is not stated whether the Rifle Company used it, under the conditions imposed.

The old town hall served its day and generation and the feeling became quite pronounced that it should give way to a more modern structure. This was made possible by the Stafford and Kent bequests. In 1896 Alonzo Kent left the town the sum of $3,000 for the purpose of building a town house upon condition that a regular rate of interest for the amount stated should be given yearly to his niece, Lucretia M. Stone, as long as she should live. This was followed in 1902 by another legacy from A. P. Stafford who gave to the town $12,000 in trust. The interest upon one-half the amount, $6,000, was to be paid his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Klock, for life, and at her decease the $6,000 should revert to her children and in case of death of both parties become the property of the town. This sum "was for the purpose of erecting a town house in the village to be known as the Stafford building."

In the same year Joseph Randall left a sum of $1,000 to install a clock in the tower of the town hall. His will in part reads: "I give and bequeath to the town of Wallingford the sum of one thousand dollars in money, to be used in procuring and keeping in repair a town clock to be put upon the new town hall when the said town shall build a new town hall."

In 1905 the town hall was constructed. It is commodious and convenient, having an auditorium that will comfortably seat over 300 people. There is also a well appointed kitchen and dining rooms and a room used as the Town Clerk's office. It has a steel and concrete fire proof vault for the safe keeping of the town records.

There are many attractive residences on School Street. The name "School Street" must have been of comparatively late date for the schoolhouse was not built until 1865. Previous to that time the building now used as a chapel by the Congregational church was the village school house. It was built in 1818 by Lent Ives and James Rustin, and for almost fifty years was the "palace of learning" for the youth of the place. Reference has already been made to the schools of the early days. They expressed a certain ruggedness that appealed to many, and it cannot be doubted that many virile thinkers were produced. It is still an open question whether this was the result of the older academic training or as some would claim "in spite of it." Even before the Chapel was built a company was incorporated, (1814) consisting of Wm. Fox, John Fox, Mosley Hall, Alex. Miller, Joseph Randall, Nathaniel Ives, Sam'l. Townsend, Lent Ives and Ebenezer Towner for the purpose of founding The Wallingford Academy. Nothing

came of it. At different times there were select schools, but generally speaking, the educational advantages of the town have been limited to the public school. After getting into the new school building it was graded throughout in 1871.

In 1885 there was a vote taken upon the advisability of adopting the town system of schools, (according to an act passed by the State Legislature the previous year), but it was turned down by a vote of 135 to 12.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

"I have had playmates I have had companions
In my days of childhood, in my joyful schooldays."

Within a few years there came about a change of sentiment and the vote was reversed. The older custom of having a trustee for each school district passed away, and a committee was elected by the town at its annual meeting to have control of school affairs. This brought about a change in the management of the schools so that the superintendent was elected by the committee rather than

by the town as formerly. The first man to serve as Superintendent of Schools was the Baptist minister, Rev. S. L. Elliott, in 1853, then followed:

P. W. Emerson,	1857-1858
W. M. Congdon,	1858-1864
Rev. Aldace Walker,	1864-1868
George Noble,	1868-1869
W. M. Congdon,	1869-1871
J. P. Farrar,	1871-1873
William C. Kelley,	1873-1874
John R. Priest,	1874-1877
Rev. S. H. Archibald,	1877-1881
William H. Shaw,	1881-1884
Charles H. Congdon,	1884-1886
Rhoda E. Congdon,	1886-1890
S. H. Archibald,	1890-1892

Since 1892 the Superintendents appointed have been:

Miss Eliza M. Huntoon
Dr. G. G. Marshall
Rev. C. R. B. Dodge

In the town meeting of 1907 it was voted that "school directors avail themselves of the new law providing for better local superintendence of the public schools, and form a union with such neighboring towns as may seem desirable to the school directors, and employ a Superintendent of Schools as provided in Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1906." So in the early part of 1908 Wallingford united with the towns of Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth and Middletown Springs, and formed a Union Supervisory District.

Mr. Carroll H. Drown was engaged as Superintendent. The first year after the law was enacted, twenty Union Districts were formed and Superintendents employed. Since then several additional

districts have been formed so that now there are about 50 Union Districts in the State. This supervision aims to systematize the schools give a uniform standard of gradation of the pupils, increase the efficiency of the teaching force and improve the condition of the buildings and grounds. Mr. Drown is the president of the State Association

MR. CARROLL H. DROWN.

of Superintendents for this year. Many teachers have given their services unstintedly and with a loyal devotion to their calling. It would not be possible to name all, but one who passed away in 1910 typifies the measure of sacrifice and zeal. Miss Mattie M. Blanchard who died in May, 1910,

taught in the primary department of the school over 28 years, and the expression of appreciation for her loyal service was not limited in any sense. Admiring friends cared for her and raised a stone to mark the last earthly resting place.

MASONIC BUILDING.

One of the oldest organizations in the town is the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Chipman Lodge No. 52. On January 11, 1911, they celebrated their 50th anniversary of granting their charter by a banquet in the New Wallingford Hotel. On the afternoon of the same day, the Masonic Building was dedicated by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The hall occupies the upper part of the building while kitchen and dining rooms are downstairs. There is also connected with the Lodge an order of the Eastern Star, and both societies are in a flourishing condition. The Masonic Lodge is named after Judge Nathaniel Chipman who in his day was one of the leading lawyers in the State, arguing the admission of Vermont into the Union and serving for many years in the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER XIV.

Political.

HIGH SHERIFF.

WALLINGFORD has had but one man who served as High Sheriff of the County, and that was Abraham Ives. He was elected in 1781 retaining the office until 1785 when he left the State, returning to his old home in Connecticut.

STATE SENATORS.

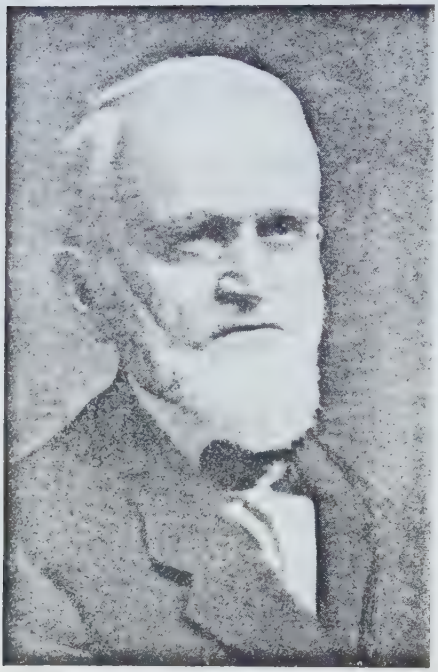
In the records of the town four men are shown to have been State Senators.

John Fox,	1846-1847
David E. Nicholson,	1858-1859
Charles D. Child	1882-1883
Henry B. Barden,	1910-1911

John Fox was for many years the leading physician in town, interested in its welfare and laboring unceasingly for its good. He represented the town in the Legislature for seven years.

David E. Nicholson, a lawyer, ardent temperance reformer, who later settled in Rutland and enjoyed an extensive practice in his profession.

Charles D. Childs, son of Abiel Childs, one of the first lawyers to settle in town, is an extensive farmer, living in the southern part of the town. Since the days of his young manhood he has been keenly interested in public affairs, and filling many offices with credit to himself and the good of the community. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1876-1877 and was Senator 1886-1887.



CHARLES D. CHILDS.

A man of marked business ability, as the success of his own life's work denotes. His home is in the southern part of the town and it includes one of the best farms in the region. Strength of character based upon positive conviction, is the impression made upon all who have dealings with him. His work for town and state was undertaken with a high sense of responsibility. A great believer in the gospel of work, he has the respect of all who know him.

Henry B. Barden came to Wallingford in 1900 and became President of the Wallingford Manufacturing Company. He was instrumental in materially improving the town by the introducing of electric light and the furnishing of water pressure for better fire protection. A strong believer in developing Vermont's resources. He was town representative in 1906-1907 and four years after became State Senator, 1910-1911. His work

in the Senate was characterized by an ardent advocacy of good roads, and the conservation of natural resources. He served upon important committees and proved a very useful member of the upper House. Political life in the town has ever been interesting and at times exciting, but there is no realm in which there are better oppor-

HENRY B. BARDEN.

tunities for public service by those who are high-minded, conscientious, and straightforward.

From the days when the mail was brought in the old stage coach to the modern methods of transportation seems quite a change, but the place of distribution of mail matter remains practically

the same. Methods are different, and there can be no comparison in the volume of business, with the new postal savings bank, the use of money orders, registered letters and international orders, and the promise of a parcels post still to come.

The Post Office is situated on Main Street and is combined with the general store of Mr. Herbert G. Savery. At certain times of the day, this is one of the busiest places in town, owing to the large increase of mail matter during the past few years.

THE POST OFFICE.

The following have served the town as Postmasters: Lent Ives, Seth Leonard, Rufus Bucklin,

Lewis Bucklin, Mrs. Lewis Bucklin, William Ballou, M. C. Rogers, C. M. Townsend, W. B. Hulett, B. C. Crapo, C. A. Claghorn, S. C. Saunders, H. G. Savery, the latter serving since 1900.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVE.

ADDISON G. STONE.

The essential characteristic of a republican form of government is shown in the election of Town, County and State Representatives. In glancing over the lists of those who have served in the capacity of Town Representative it will readily be seen that some of the strongest and most influential citizens have "gone to Montpelier," either at the annual or bi-annual sessions.

For the second time the town has sent A. G. Stone to Montpelier. Following the profession of attorney at law, he has many times held town office. For over twenty-five years he has been moderator in the town meetings, and this year was appointed a member of the International Peace Congress by Governor Mead. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1894 and also in 1910-1911.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1778 Abraham Jackson
1779 Abraham Ives
1780 Abraham Jackson
1781 Abraham Jackson
1782 Ebenezer Murray
1783 Abraham Ives
1784 Nathaniel Ives
1785 Abraham Jackson
1786 Joseph Randall
1787 Stephen Clark
1788 Joseph Randall
1789 Abraham Jackson
1790 Abraham Jackson
1791 Thomas Randall
1792 Joseph Randall
1793 Asahel Jackson
1794 Joseph Randall
1795 William Fox
1796 Samuel L.McClure
1797 William Fox
1798 Samuel L.McClure
1799 Samuel L.McClure
1800 Samuel L.McClure
1801 Samuel L.McClure
1802 Samuel L.McClure
1803 Leut Ives
1804 Leut Ives
1805 William Fox
1806 William Fox
1807 William Fox
1808 William Fox
1809 William Fox
1810 E. H. Johnson
1811 William Fox
1812 William Fox
1813 William Fox
1814 E. H. Johnson
1815 William Fox
1816 William Fox
1817 William Fox
1818 William Fox
1819 E. H. Johnson
1820
1821 William Fox
1822 John Fox
1823 John Fox
1824 John Fox
1825 E. H. Johnson
1826 Alexander Miller
1827 Amos Bucklin
1828 Amos Bucklin
1829 Amos Bucklin
1830 Thomas Hulett
1831 Thomas Hulett
1832 Amos Bucklin
1833 S. M. Edgerton
1834 S. M. Edgerton
1835 (no rep.)
1836 Howard Harris
1837 Dennis Hulett
1838 John Fox
1839 Dennis Hulett
1840 John Fox
1841 John Fox
1842 John Fox
1843 S. M. Edgerton
1844 Harvey Button
1845 Harvey Button

1846 (No rep.)
1847 Stephen Hyde
1848 Isaac B. Munson
1849 Isaac B. Munson
1850 Robinson Hall
1851 Robinson Hall
1852 William C. Fox
1853 William C. Fox
1854 (no rep.)
1855 Edwin Martindale
1856 Edwin Martindale
1857 Joel Ainsworth
1858 Joel Ainsworth
1859 Nathan Rounds
1860 Joel Croft
1861 Joel Croft
1862 William Kent
1863 William Kent
1864 D. E. Nicholson
1865 D. E. Nicholson
1866 Samuel E. Rogers
1867 Samuel E. Rogers
1868 Lyman Batcheller
1869 Lyman Batcheller

(Beginning with 1870 the town Representatives were elected bi-annually instead of yearly.)

1870 L. W. Congdon
1872 Charles D. Childs
1874 Joseph Doty
1876 M. H. Dickerman
1878 C. M. Townsend
1880 Nicholas Cook
1882 G. E. Johnson
1884 R. G. Sherman
1886 B. F. Stafford
1888 Edgar H. Aldrich
1890 C. A. Claghorn
1892 Homer Stone
1894 Addison G. Stone
1896 B. W. Aldrich
1898 E. J. Chilson
1900 A. W. Andrews
1902 Eugene Smith
1904 W. C. Stone
1906 H. B. Barden
1908 D. L. Stafford
1910 Addison G. Stone

FIRST SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF WALLINGFORD.

1778 Abraham Ives
1779 Nathaniel Ives
1780 Eliakim Richmond
1781 Eliakim Richmond
1782 Abraham Jackson
1783 Nathaniel Ives
1784
1785
1786 Solomon Miller
1787 Abraham Jackson
1788 Asahel Jackson
1789 Joseph Randall
1790 Joseph Randall
1791 Joseph Randall
1792 Joseph Randall
1793 Joseph Randall
1794 Samuel L.McClure
1795 Samuel L.McClure
1796 William Fox
1797 Thomas Miller
1798 Joseph Randall
1799 Samuel L.McClure
1800 Samuel L.McClure
1801 Samuel L.McClure
1802 Joseph Randall
1803 Nathaniel Ives
1804 Nathaniel Ives
1805 Nathaniel Ives
1806 Nathaniel Ives
1807 Joseph Randall
1808 William Fox
1809 William Fox
1810 William Fox
1811 William Fox
1812 William Fox
1813 William Kent
1814 William Kent
1815 Samuel Townsend
1816 Alexander Miller
1817 Alexander Miller
1818 Alexander Miller
1819 Alexander Miller
1820 Samuel Townsend
1821 Asahel Hulett
1822 Daniel Roberts
1823 Daniel Roberts
1824 Alexander Miller
1825 Alexander Miller
1826 Alexander Miller
1827 Alexander Miller
1828 Joseph Randall
1829 Joseph Randall
1830 Thomas Hulett
1831 Thomas Hulett
1832 Thomas Hulett
1833 Sam. M. Edgerton
1834 Sam. M. Edgerton
1835 Alfred Hull
1836 Dennis Hulett
1837 Dennis Hulett
1838 Dennis Hulett
1839 Dennis Hulett
1840 Elizur Munson
1841 Stephen Cook
1842 Stephen Cook
1843 Alfred Hull

1844 Alfred Hull
1845 Nathan Rounds
1846 Alfred Hull
1847 Alfred Hull
1848 Sam. M. Edgerton
1849 Sam. M. Edgerton
1850 Robinson Hall
1851 Robinson Hall
1852 Robinson Hall
1853 Dennis Hulett
1854 Nicholas Cook Jr.
1855 Henry Sherman
1856 Henry Sherman
1857 Dyer Townsend
1858 Dyer Townsend
1859 Dyer Townsend
1860 Dyer Townsend
1861 Dyer Townsend
1862 Jacob W. Gates
1863 Jacob W. Gates
1864 Henry Sherman
1865 E. H. Bradford
1866 E. H. Bradford
1867 E. H. Bradford
1868 Nathan Rounds
1869 Jacob Fuller
1870 Henry Sherman
1871 Henry Sherman
1872 Samuel E. Rogers
1873 Samuel E. Rogers
1874 Hilon Johnson
1875 Joseph Doty
1876 Joseph Doty
1877 Robert A. Marsh
1878 Samuel E. Rogers
1879 Samuel E. Rogers
1880 Samuel E. Rogers
1881 R. G. Sherman
1882 R. G. Sherman
1883 R. G. Sherman
1884 R. G. Sherman
1885 R. G. Sherman
1886 Joseph Doty
1887 Elias Stewart
1888 Elias Stewart
1889 Elias Stewart
1890 Elias Stewart
1891 Elias Stewart
1892 Elias Stewart
1893 Elias Stewart
1894 Elias Stewart
1895 B. W. Aldrich
1896 B. W. Aldrich
1897 C. O. Allen
1898 C. O. Allen
1899 C. O. Allen
1900 C. O. Allen
1901 C. O. Allen
1902 C. O. Allen
1903 J. E. Edgerton
1904 C. O. Allen
1905 C. A. Merrell
1906 Wm. K. Merriam
1907 Wm. K. Merriam
1908 Hiram J. Fales
1909 Hiram J. Fales
1910 Hiram J. Fales
1911 Hiram J. Fales

TOWN CLERKS OF WALLINGFORD.

1778	Abraham Jackson Junr.
1779	Abraham Ives
1780	William Steward
1781-1785	Abraham Ives
1786-1787	Joseph Randall
1788	Sol. Miller, Jr.
1789	Abraham Jackson
1790-1796	Joseph Randall
1797-1798	William Fox
1799	William Steward
1800	William Steward
1801-1821	William Fox
1822-1829	Eliakim H. Johnson
1830-1841	Howard Harris
1842-1860	David Holden
1861-1868	J. D. Livingstone
1869-1880	Edwin Martindale
1881	Edwin H. Ormsbee.
1882	W. D. Hulett
1883-1894	Norman Townsend
1895-1896	Fay B. Stafford
1897-1902	Mrs. Clara B. Stafford.
1903-1904	C. A. Merrell
1905 ——	William P. Cary

The present town clerk is Mr. W. P. Cary, the twenty-fourth in succession to hold the clerk's office. He resides in what was formerly the old Hull residence on Main Street and has been for many years a merchant in town.

W. P. CARY.

RESIDENCE OF W. P. CARY.

THE HARTSBORO ROAD.

WALLINGFORD'S POPULATION.

Below is the table showing the number of residents, for each census since 1791. One of the remarkable things about it is the fluctuation, the largest number of inhabitants being in 1870 and the smallest in 1791.

Year	Population
1791	536
1800	912
1810	1386
1820	1570
1830	1740
1840	1608
1850	1688
1860	1747
1870	2023
1880	1865
1890	1733
1900	1575
1910	1719

THE LICENSE VOTE IN WALLINGFORD.

Since the town has had local option, the following has been the vote at the regular town meetings in March upon the question as to whether liquor should be sold in town or not.

Year	Yes	No
1903	147	80
1904	135	94
1905	150	133
1906	159	175
1907	121	161
1908	149	187
1909	158	186
1910	156	189
1911	153	165

MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH.

CHAPTER XV.

The Latter Decades of the XIX Century.

TOWNS like individuals have instances when their investments do not turn out as anticipated. This was true of Wallingford which had purchased several shares of railroad stock. Many miles of railroad were being laid, and it was considered a profitable venture, when in 1867, Wallingford owned $30,000 of bonds of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company. On March 8, 1879, the voters were asked to pay these Railroad Bonds with interests and costs. The following resolution was offered and was passed: "Whereas the town of Wallingford in the County of Rutland, State of Vermont, has outstanding and unpaid negotiable Bonds issued in 1867 for the purpose of paying for stock, subscribed by said town, of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company under an act of the Legislature of the State of Vermont approved March 28, 1867, to the amount of $55,000 and whereas the said town is desirous of paying and retiring said bonds, it is therefore resolved by the legal voters of the said town in town meeting assembled that in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, approved October 17, 1878, the Selectmen and Treasurer of the said town of Wallingford are hereby empowered and directed to issue the negotiable Bonds of said town to the amount of $55,000 for the purpose of paying retiring the Bonds afore-

said, payable at the Treasurer's office in Wallingford in sums as follows:

Jan. 1880,	$1200.	Jan. 1892,	$2200.
Jan. 1881,	1300.	Jan. 1893,	2400.
Jan. 1882,	1400.	Jan. 1894,	2400.
Jan. 1883,	1400.	Jan. 1895,	2600.
Jan. 1884,	1600.	Jan. 1896,	2800.
Jan. 1885,	1600.	Jan. 1897,	2800.
Jan. 1886,	1600.	Jan. 1898,	3000.
Jan. 1887,	1800.	Jan. 1899,	3200.
Jan. 1888,	1800.	Jan. 1900,	3300.
Jan. 1889,	2000.	Jan. 1901,	3500.
Jan. 1890,	2000.	Jan. 1902,	3700.
Jan. 1891,	2200.	Jan. 1903,	3200.
			$55,000.

At the treasurer's office in said Wallingford with interest coupons annexed at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually the first days of July and January in each year by the Treasurer of said town of Wallingford in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

In April, 1881, a committee was appointed to obtain information in regard to the value of the bonds and the opportunity of selling the same. By a vote of 35 to 34 the Selectmen were authorized to sell and dispose of the whole of the L. S. R. B. now owned by the town but at not less than 20 per cent net to the town on face value of said bonds and if said bonds are disposed of that all the proceeds be used by said selectmen in taking up our town bonds at par value.

When the bonds were finally sold they brought only $6000, so that the railroad bond proved a sure loser.

THE CENTENNIAL IN 1873.

On October 15 and 16 the town celebrated the centennial of its settlement. The program included a fair of the Otter Creek Valley Association and reflected great credit upon its promoters. The finance was raised by subscription, there being no town appropriation. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th a procession was formed on the common in front of the hotel in the following order:

Marshals of the Day.
East Wallingford Cornet Band.
St. Patrick's Hibernian Benevolent Society.
R. A. J's.
Citizens on foot.
Citizens in carriages.

There were about fifty carriages in this decidedly interesting procession. The R. A. J's caused much amusement by their laughable and grotesque make-up. The boys performed their parts well and were heartily appreciated. The parade marched to what is now the ball ground in the northern part of the village. Here all the exercises were held and articles for exhibition purposes placed in Floral and Centennial Halls. The President of the occasion was Col. Dyer Townsend. He called the gathering to order and requested the Rev. H. H. Saunderson to lead in prayer. The Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., was the first speaker and he announced as his subject "The Changes of a Century." Although brief it was exceedingly appropriate and interesting.

After this address Mr. Joseph Haskins, an aged veteran of 94, who was born in Hollis, N. H., but who had resided in East Wallingford for many years, was invited upon the platform and sung an old Masonic song called "King Solomon," with

wonderful force and vigor. The audience cheered him enthusiastically. The old man a little later walked up Main Street and when near to where Mr. Cary now lives he sat down on the curbing of the sidewalk, and Mr. Eddy seeing he was somewhat in distress went to his assistance, but nothing could be done, for the old veteran's head fell against Mr. Eddy's arm and he was gone. At two o'clock in the afternoon addresses were given by the Rev. Edwin M. Haines upon "The Progress of Agriculture"; Henry Clark of Rutland upon the "Batcheller Manufactures," and by Hon. D. E. Nicholson and Henry Hall.

This was followed by Joel C. Baker, speaking on "The life and public services of Matthew Lyon." It will be recalled that Matthew Lyon was for some time a citizen of Wallingford and with Abraham Jackson, Jr., represented the town in the Dorset Convention of 1776 (See page 30). The evening was passed in family reunions and the East Wallingford Band gave an out door concert. On the following day the weather was finer and a larger crowd gathered than on the preceding day and the smoothness with which all the exercises passed off was very noticeable.

In the afternoon addresses were made by Col. Dyer Townsend, after calling the assemblage to order, asked the Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., to offer prayer.

"Almighty Father we thank Thee that we are permitted to assemble here today under so favorable auspices and on this interesting occasion; that we are permitted in this pleasing manner to commemorate the anniversary of our beloved town. We bless Thee that Thou hast cared for us as a town during all these hundred years; that Thou cared for those who dwelt in ancient times upon

these hillsides and in these valleys. We thank Thee that those men were fitted so well for the work assigned them; for what they did for social, religious and educational interests here; that they established law and order throughout the State; and as our attention is called today to the deeds of those men, may Thy good spirit guide those who may speak and those who may listen to them. And as we honor those who founded our institutions, our praises will ever be given to Thee. Amen."

The historical address was given by the Rev. H. H. Saunderson. It occupied about an hour and a half and closed with the following tribute:

"Wallingford is a true Vermont town in this, that it has always been on the side of liberty. The period of its settlement was one in which the elements were surcharged with contention. It was just preceding the war of the Revolution. And it was one in which the liberties of Vermont (not Vermont then but the New Hampshire grants) as well as those of the nation were at stake. But the patriots of the Green Mountains were equal to the situation and though during the period of strife antedating their existence as a state, they were in many narrow and stormy straits, yet the star that never sets at last beamed out for them with a serene and refulgent light. You are familiar with the names of the champions of human rights and civil liberty who brought this about. The names of Chittenden and of Allen and Warner are to you as household words. And with these men in spirit were the Jacksons and Iveses and Bradleys and generally the early settlers of the town. They were all men, to use the expression of Mr. Benjamin Bradley 'who were for God, for liberty and the independence of the

New Hampshire grants.'" A Rutland daily newspaper is quoted as saying, "We have never seen a large gathering of the kind where everything seemed to be so quiet and orderly in management and in the general behavior of the crowd as was the case in Wallingford during the two days just past. Not a person was intoxicated, no fights or rows of any sort occurred to mar the general enjoyment of the affair, and a fine company of people made up the crowd upon each day. Those who opposed its inception at the outset cannot fail to acknowledge and admit that there is abundant enterprise in town for an affair that does honor to its managers and originators."

THE WALLINGFORD MILITARY BAND.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

IT must be confessed with a large measure of regret that the compiler has not been able to arrange the contents of this book as logically as it should have been. The sequence has been broken, and chronologically it does not appear to best advantage. Hence a chapter entitled "Miscellaneous," which comes to be somewhat of a catch-all, for even a long period of time. But facts can be of interest when widely scattered and if the arrangement has been made so that they are readable, the advantage of having one place where it will seem "apropos" to place anything, is greatly appreciated.

The streets of Wallingford run north and south with cross streets in an easterly directon. Since the common use of cement in making sidewalks, great progress has been made in this respect so that the appearance of our thoroughfares are being greatly improved by increasing lengths of cement walks.

Much of the building in the vicinity is being made of cement construction, and hence is in keeping with the requirements of the age.

It seems a great advance from the early days of log huts and primitive means of travel, but "the earth do move" and nowhere are modern improvements more warmly welcomed or more readily adopted than by the people of the town. The telephone is in large use not only as a business but now a household necessity. Talking machines and adding machines, player pianos and vacuum cleaners have become commonplace.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a lodge of their own and now own what was formerly Hulett's Block, purchasing it in 1909. Here Pico Lodge I. O. O. F. and White Rocks Lodge Daughters of Rebekah have their monthly meetings. Among other fraternal orders there are branches of the Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum, who meet in Greeno's Hall. In the same place the Women's Relief Corps also hold

THE ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK.

their meetings. Each year they have charge of the Decoration Day Exercises, for which the town generally appropriates $50.00.

There are many fine residences and one advantage is that they are not limited to any one particular street. Depot Street was opened in 1852 and is the first thoroughfare one sees after alighting from the train. It is well shaded and has several fine residences.

Upon the Main Street going north several styles of architecture are seen, but each seemingly suffi-

RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. A. C. BLANCHARD.

cient unto itself, without a conspicuous semblance of uniformity that would be monotony indeed. The home of Mrs. Justin Batcheller is especially fine,

MRS. JUSTIN BATCHELLER'S HOME.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. J. KLOCK.

surrounded with spacious grounds and beautiful gardens that tempt one to linger and delight in the great combinations of colors. Before the little cottage as well as the more elaborate homes, green lawns afford pleasing contrasts. The residence of Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Klock is one of the oldest in town, formerly known as the Meachem place.

It is supposed that on or near this site the first little cabin used for a tavern was built. At right angles and running in a westerly direction is Elm Street, a pleasant little thoroughfare. At the foot of Elm Street and running parallel with Main Street is Railroad Street.

Both Railroad and River Streets have become lined with homes since the coming of "the iron horse." A number of new houses have been erected upon Hull Avenue (called by some Stafford Ave.) and it looks as though this old roadway to the East may be lengthened before many years.

RESIDENCES OF G. L. AND C. N. BATCHELLER.

Main Street in Winter is ever a pretty sight. Whether one sees it with the first white covering of the season or the last sugar snow of the year it is beautiful. At times it is held in the mighty grip of Old Boreas and the trees sway and swing with the wintry blow. There are some splendid

THE DEPOT.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. N. J. SCRIBNER.

elm trees on the Main Street and two of them were removed this last spring, partly to straighten the road and because of danger through decay.

Near the home of Mrs. N. J. Scribner can be

HOME OF SENATOR H. B. BARDEN.

seen the waters running under the roadway after turning the cylinders in "the Old Stone Shop." Bordered by cobble stones and with a little moss and ferns showing here and there it affords a pleasant change to the eye. Across the road is the residence of Senator H. B. Barden.

Among some of the older inhabitants there is still a trace of an old story to the effect that when the early settlers first came that they came upon the skeleton of a man, east of the residence of Mrs. Earl, or what is now the southwest corner of the public school yard. The bones had long laid where they were found. Beside them was a rusty gun barrel, the wooden stock of which had decayed. The body was thought to be that of a soldier of the French and Indian wars. Who he was or how he came to his death, whether by treachery of a comrade, by open foe or lurking savage, by disease or as a prey to wild beasts was never known. It was Wallingford's mystery. There have been happenings more or less tragic, some causing great sadness. One of the most recent was the murder of Mary Jane Johnson, October 10th, 1909. She was a middle-aged maiden lady who lived beyond the creek near the American Fork and Hoe Company's works. Robert Eddy was accused of the crime and found guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced

Crispin B. Egerton.

to 15 years, which he is now serving in Windsor, A little more than a year earlier a terrible tragedy had occurred upon Sugar Hill, when Delia B. Congdon was murdered, July 24, 1908. She was an inoffensive, simple, sweet-spirited girl, troubled with difficulty in speech and hearing, and the shock it gave to the community can still be recalled. An escaped inmate of Waterbury Insane Asylum named Elroy Kent was accused and after some time apprehended in Massachusetts. At his trial he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and at present is under sentence of death. Away back in the early part of the nineteenth century there occurred "The Patch Hollow Tragedy." Rapidly returning to primitive wilderness is what was formerly well settled land. On the east side of Bear Mountain running in a northerly and southerly direction is Patch Hollow. At the time of the tragedy the Mount Holly road, as it was called, passed over the highlands, north of the present road, by way of Congdon's and Clemons'. About a mile east of the Clemons place a road branched off north running through Patch Hollow. Upon this road five families lived. At the south end, Luther Hale, who made wooden plows for the farmers of the vicinity. Next lived David Patch, who had built a substantial house and reared a large family. Then came Simon Patch's and away to the right lived Edmund Patch.

Further on north, a little away from the road to the left, Rolon Wheeler had built a log house 24 x 18 and here was the scene of the tragedy. Wheeler had married a daughter of David Patch and was a man of violent passions and jealous disposition. Report said he was guilty of indiscretion with his wife's sister and the community to

show resentment for such conduct, planned to turn out and give him a coat of tar and feathers and perchance ride him on a rail. They were well organized and comprised young men from the village, from Sugar Hill and even Shrewsbury. Threats were made so publicly that Wheeler hearing of them swore that if attacked he would defend himself. Visiting the village, he went to the blacksmith shop of Thomas Draper, made a large file into a two-edge knife and fitted it to a handle. It appears that Jarvis Learned had been selected to lead "the rioters" but on the appointed day he was called to attend his sister's funeral in Danby. He afterwards felt fortunate to think it was not his own. On the night of May 11, 1831, the party set out from the village. Several carried jugs of rum, one a bucket of tar, another a sack of feathers. The detachment from Shrewsbury got lost in the woods, either from darkness or too frequent potations, and after wandering about for a time went home and reported they'd had a great time with "Old Wheeler." Next day, hearing how the affair terminated they were glad to make it known that they had never reached the house. In a field south of the "hollow" the parties from the village and Sugar Hill met, compared the contents of various jugs and proceeded to disguise themselves. Isaac Osborne at the time a foreman in James Rustin's hat shop, was appointed leader. The party followed along the road until they came to Wheeler's house and there called for admission. They claimed they were going fishing in Shrewsbury Pond and wanted some fire. Wheeler had placed against the door a rail long enough to brace against the opposite wall and feeling secure paid no heed to them. Finding it impossible to force the door, they pried a hole in the gable end of the

roof and Isaac Osborne, James Sherman and Silas Congdon sprang into the house. Then commenced a terrible struggle in the dark. Sherman got Wheeler by the hair and began to drag him out when Wheeler commenced to use his knife with deadly effect. The rail was knocked down and others rushing in from the outside added to the confusion. Benj. Brownell received a stab in the side. Jas. Sherman received fourteen wounds. Silas Congdon seized the blade of the knife in his hand and it was twisted around and wrenched from him, cutting out the inside of his hand. Isaac Osborne fell across the bed and died without a cry. During the struggle Wheeler slipped out of his shirt, dived under the bed, raised some floor boards crawled under the house and made his escape into the woods. Meantime those within the house had got hold of Osborne's body and drew it about the floor thinking it was Wheeler. It was not long before they noticed the man was dead when they dropped the body and hastily left the house. In the meantime Mrs. Wheeler with many shrieks had run for her father's house. The "rioters" (for so they were termed in the indictment) hurriedly dispersed and James Sherman made his way to Dr. John Fox's home so as to get his wounds dressed. He informed the good doctor of the circumstances, urging him to hasten to "the Hollow," fearing that some one was killed. Many times afterwards in recounting the experience, Dr. Fox claimed that what he saw within the log hut was the most terrible sight he could recall. By the dim light of a bit of tallow candle he noticed the livid body of Osborne on the bed and the cabin literally soaked in blood. It is a question how Wheeler, who had passed out entirely naked, spent the night in the woods. Before daybreak he fled into

the Hartsboro section, stole a shirt from Mrs. Horton's clothes line and selected an unfrequented barn to spend the day in. It was entirely empty excepting two bundles of rye straw. With these he made himself a straw dress and thus clad made his way across country to his sister's home in a part of the town of Pawlet called "Tadmar." Here he was arrested the following day and brought back to Wallingford for trial. The court was called in the Hotel but so great was the interest that it moved to the Baptist Church. Upon hearing the facts of the case the prisoner was discharged. His acquittal was unexpected and it tended to intensify the excitement. After Wheeler's release he with his wife left town and afterwards lived near Danby Corners, from thence going to the great west.

The "rioters" in turn were held for trial in the county court and according to the records Joseph Hagar and Reuben Wood were fined $60.00 each, and James Huntoon, James Sherman and Herman Mighells $40.00.

For the foregoing account I am indebted for my information to Dr. J. E. Hitt, who wrote an article upon this phase of Wallingford's history and before it was printed was at great pains to see it was authentic. The dreadful tragedy must have left its blight upon "Patch Hollow" for shortly afterwards the dwellings were unoccupied and it has never since been used for residence.

A few years afterwards there was a sad fatality in South Wallingford which cost the lives of three young men. Seth Aldrich who lived about fifty rods southeast from the John Ames farm had built a log house 12 x 8 for the burning of charcoal. On Sunday, January 20, 1839, he had gone to church to hear a Rev. Mr. Hawes of Clarendon

preach and his son Marcus, accompanied by two friends, David Remington and Abram Cole promised to attend the fires, claiming that every precaution would be taken. They desired to remain overnight and the father reluctantly consented. About midnight young Marcus came to the house to get some apples and potatoes for roasting. The floor of the cabin was littered with straw but they had been admonished to brush the straw towards the fire. It is supposed that the boys fell asleep and a bundle of straw that had been placed near the door was blown over into the fire. Immediately the interior was ablaze. Young Remington reached up, removed some of the boards on the roof and climbed out. Marcus Aldrich followed but fell back into the burning straw. Remington reached down and assisted in dragging him up when the two dropped in front of the cabin door, and saw young Cole crawling over the fire. The three boys must have suffered excruciating pain, Cole and Remington were so burned as to be blinded and they followed the sound of Marcus Aldrich's cries of agony as he made his way homewards. The father was awakened and when the door was opened Marcus said, "O father, we are all burned to death." Medical help was secured as speedily as possible but it proved of no avail. Marcus lived until the close of the day, David Remington continued in pain thirty-six hours, and Abram Cole lingered five days. This proved to be one of the saddest catastrophes.

Wallingford has been blessed in having as physicians men highly respected for their skill and efficiency. At the present there are three doctors in town and they are all graduates of the same medical institution, viz., the Medical Department of the University of Vermont.

William I. Stewart, M. D., is the oldest in point of service. He is a veteran of the Civil War and has practiced medicine in the town for many years. At the close of the war he began to prepare himself for his life's work and later settled in Dorset. He returned to Wallingford and ever since has been continuing a ministry of healing and enjoying the respect of many friends.

DR. W. I. STEWART.

To answer the calls that come at all times of night as well as by day, does not make a very alluring prospect. When in addition they come under differing conditions of weather so that winter's snow and chilling blasts must be faced, it is realized that a sense of the heroic must enter largely into such a profession. At least it seems to be especially true upon the Vermont hills where endurance and courage are almost as necessary as skill.

John Henry Miller, M.D., serves as the local health officer in addition to his regular practice.

After completing his course at the U. M. V., he took a post graduate course as interne in New York and Montreal hospitals. For almost five years he has been settled in town attending to the needs of a growing business.

DR. JOHN H. MILLER.

One of the finest appreciations in English Literature of the physician's work is that of Ian Maclaren's "The doctor of the old school" as found in "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush." The Dr. McClure typifies the attitude of the profession towords disease and death, waging a relentless war against the one, and not allowing the encroach-

ments of the other until human possibility has reached its limit. Graduates of "new schools," or "old schools" possess the love and respect of their fellow men as they are animated by the same passion to help the human, in minimizing pain, eliminating disease and promoting in every way the better health of their fellowmen. In the writings of Pilpay, the Brahmin gymnosophist, who lived several centuries before Christ, there are many sayings which have been exemplified in experience. One reads, "We ought to do our neighbor all the good we can. If you do good, good will be done to you."

DR. SHERWIN A. COOTEY.

Sherwin A. Cootey, M.D., comes of a medical family. His father had an extensive practice including the towns of Mt. Holly, Shrewsbury and East Wallingford before leaving to continue his practice in the city of Rutland. Drs. Cootey and Miller were members of the same class in the medical school and after gradua-

tion, Dr. Cootey continued his work in connection with one of the largest hospitals in Connecticut, and settled in Wallingford in 1907. He succeeded to the practice of Dr G. G. Marshall (who became an eye and ear specialist in Rutland), and is rapidly realizing a goodly measure of success in his chosen work.

ISRAEL MUNSON.

One of the influences in the growth of a place is a high calibre of citizenship and the providing conditions to sustain the same. Wallingford has been fortunate to have within its borders people of means and education. Some of the early proprietors were well to do, others sought to better their condition. One of the families that came in the early part of the nineteenth century bought two hundred and fifty acres of land. This was Isaac Munson who came from New Haven in 1814. Two of his sons, Isaac, Jr., and Israel built for themselves, and later increased their possessions especially through the benefactions of their father's brother, Israel. He had formerly been a practicing physician, a graduate of Yale, but put it aside to enter business, and became so successful that in later times he would have been termed either "a merchant

prince'' or a ''captain of industry.'' Unto nephews and nieces he bequeathed large sums and the houses where C. D. Childs, Mr. Crary, Pitt G. Clark lives, the Andrews farm and where Mrs. H. Earl lives, in addition to the Munson farm, shows the very practical way of the bachelor uncle in providing for his relatives. The Munsons have been intersted in the town and sought to make it worthy in every respect. Their farm lands were among the most fertile and productive in this region.

Mention should be made of an organization that with the Woman's Relief Corps, stands for the development of loyalty and patriotism, and that is the Daughters of the American Revolution. They were organized October 11, 1902, and received their charter on February 3, 1903. The chapter is known as ''Palestrello, No. 595.'' It gets its name from the wife of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer. Stated meetings are held and the excellence of their programs combined with the delightful social contact proves a source of attraction to all of its members.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the more recent organizations in town is the Fire District of the village. It was organized June 10, 1907, and controls the lighting and fire protection of the village. At the present the streets are lighted by means of power transmitted by the Rutland Light and Power Company. The fire department is divided into hose and hook and ladder companies with their foremen and C. V. Howley acts as chief. He has held the position since the organization. What was formerly the old town hall has been repaired and turned into a place for the storage of fire apparatus and a place of meeting for the firemen. Practice meets are held and considerable rivalry of a healthy nature exists between the various companies. In case of fire, signals of warning are sounded by the ringing of the Congregational Church bell, the Baptist Church bell or by the steam whistle at the Wallingford Mfg. Company, according to the location of the conflagration. Efforts are being made to make the work of this department as efficient as possible.

At one time in the early history of Vermont the settlement on Sugar Hill gave promise of being one of the most important towns of the State. Many would come from adjoining towns to get their horses shod, barter their produce, and have their grist ground. It has been claimed that the first sugar from the sap of the maple tree in Vermont made by white men was on Sugar Hill, hence its name. It was a rendezvous for the Green Mountain Boys and here plans were discussed for the best way of holding on to their grants. Over towards the White Rocks considerable interest has been shown by different parties in digging for buried treasure. It is surprising to think that the Captain Kidd chest could have been brought so far

inland, but there are some people who still aver that it certainly "was around the Rocks somewhere." Excavations have been made with the firm belief that gold would be discovered and in the early part of the nineteenth century this was stimulated by the "rod men," who claimed supernatural guidance in selecting the places for treasure trove.

Generally the extent of their guidance was limited to the peculiar use of a forked stick, and while it may have assisted the imagination in locating wells, it never produced any great results in discovering gold mines near the White Rocks. The mountain to the north which has braved the storms and tempests of many ages has been called Bear Mountain for nearly a century and a half. There is a tradition that one of the sons of the Jackson's named Reuben, whose father had settled in Jackson's Gore had a reputation for making maple sugar that was unexcelled. Ingenious and attentive to his duties his proficiency was such that the Jackson's sugar always brought a little higher price at the store than any other sugar made in the vicinity. The youth was accustomed to the loneliness of the woods. At eventide he could look down upon the little settlement and see the "tallow dips" go out one after another as the residents retired for the night. The work of boiling down the sap to a suitable consistency or until it becomes "ropy" consumed from six to eight hours every night. While the syrup was cooling off after the fire beneath the kettle had been raked out, Reuben would go to the sugar house a few rods away from the "arch," where he would get a few hours sleep before resuming the duties of the next day. Forgetting one night to rake out the fire from beneath the kettle he

returned to the arch and was surprised to see a big bear jump off the further side of the shelf of rock and make for the woods as fast as possible. The beast had evidently taken a great deal of pleasure in licking the syrup that had stuck to the ladle and skimmer. Reuben, thinking that the $10 bounty would be handy, in addition to the love for excitement, began to plan how he could capture the bear. Bruin, like a good many humans, after once partaking of the sweet, would be sure to come back again for more.

The boy had often been told that the time to catch bears was when they were out, so that any delay in the arrangements might be disadvantageous. It so happened that a keg of powder had been left in the sugar house from the previous 4th of July and Reuben had been specially instructed to keep it dry. Now he strung several layers of sheep twine, which passed over the ledge of rocks in the rear of the "arch." The twine was liberally sprinkled with powder, thus serving the purpose of a fuse. The keg of powder was placed in a hole, connected with the fuse and lightly tamped in so the force of the explosion would be upward. Next day Reuben carried on his work as usual, and when he left the boiling place he placed an unusual supply of maple syrup upon the ladle and set it over the keg near the arch. The boy climbed a tall tree near the sugar house which enabled him to watch all the paths. He had not waited long when he saw the black monster making its way from some obscure corner of the woods toward the kettle of syrup, and spying the ladle he laid down and commenced active operations upon his evening meal. While the bear was busy attending to the bill of fare, the boy was engaged at the other end of the line. Hastily sliding down the

tree and applying a lighted match to the end of the fuse he started the train of fire in motion.

There were no delays whatever, and the explosion of the keg of powder underneath the bear was sufficient to send him suddenly heavenward. The funny part of the story is that when he finally reached a resting place after many peculiar twistings and numerous somersaults, he sat bolt upright in the great kettle of hot maple syrup, his forepaws resting on the rim of the kettle as "dignified as a deacon." When it became known that "Rube" had blown up a big bear, it was planned to have a moving bee the next day. All the farmers in the vicinity turned out with their yoke of oxen, and amid many "gees, and haws, and whoas" it was taken home, skinned and a general good time indulged in. A taxidermist at Hartford "sot the bear up" in proper position, and several who claim that this is the true account of how the mountain was so named, have seen the bear or someone else who claimed a similar privilege.

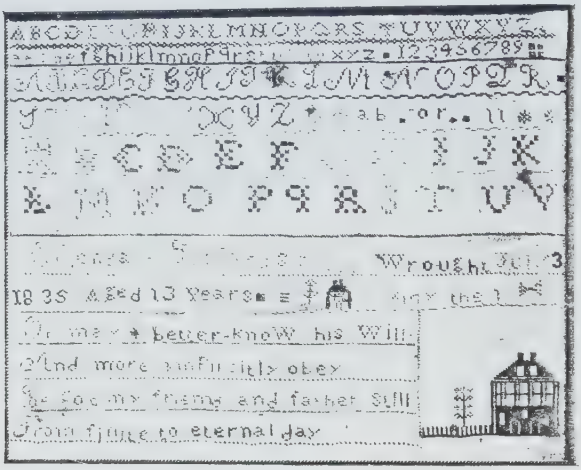
The old fashioned singing schools were in vogue during the middle and later parts of the past century. Groups combined of neighboring towns met occasionally and celebrated the conclusion of the term of study and social enjoyment, with a grand concert. Sometimes singers of more than local repute assisted in making the occasion a decided success. Amateur plays and theatricals have always held a strong interest in the community, and the histrionic ability displayed by some has been deserving of great commendation. The presentation of dramas and comedies has been frequent, and vary from the ever popular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to an "Aunt Jerusha's Photo Album."

In common with other places, happenings occur

that furnish conversation for certain periods of time and occasionally form opportunities of expressing a community spirit. When in the early days William Fox was excavating for clay to make brick to build his house (where Mr. Clayton Brown lives), one of the shovellers was killed by a mass of clay and soil falling upon him. When the Town Hall was erected, it also cost a life. Mr. E. I. Kilbourn, who was foreman of the job, climbed upon the scaffolding that reached nearly to the top of the building and by a misstep was precipitated to the ground below. This accident occured November 1, 1906, and it caused great regret.

The spirit of Wallingford as a town is rapidly changing with its development of commercial industries. The quiet atmosphere of the past is giving way to a stir and bustle, which indicates to the visitor or commercial traveller, that it is "a live town," and especially so for Vermont. To many the change seems welcome, to others it suggests that no great gain comes without some loss. But the fact remains that in this growth there come greater responsibilities unto all, to keep the goodly reputation of the past not only as untainted as possible, but to add unto it an increasing lustre for the future days. The welfare of the community demands the highest type of citizenship, and the sharing of responsibility, so that all assume their part with but one idea, and that, the advancement of town interests. The spirit of co-operation has been the prominent expression from the days of the early settlers, and if in the complexity of our present social life, conditions may appear different, every effort must be made to make this same principle of co-operation the greatest factor in the Town life.

As in every farming community the chores come around with great regularity and when they were done it was no uncommon thing to have something to do provided for the boys, for "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." The girls knit or worked on their samplers, some of



SAMPLER WORKED IN LINEN, 1835.

them becoming very proficient. The women spun and wove, making the cloth necessary for the family. In the memory of one still living there is the recollection of the first piece of bought carpet brought into the valley.

The people of the vicinity were fond of reading as indicated in the early beginnings of the library. But it was not a community in which authorship was common. The first instance of any printed work was that by the Rev. Benjn. Osborn, first pastor of the Congregational Church, who wrote a metaphysical treatise upon "Truth Displayed," which he considered the great work of his life.

The Rev. T. M. Hopkins also published a work entitled "Spots on the Sun." Rev. H. H. Saunderson wrote the article on "Wallingford" in the Vermont Historical Gazeteer (1867) and later pub-

GIRL'S SAMPLER WORKED IN SILK, 1812.

lished for the town of Charlestown the history of "Old No. 4, Charlestown, N. H."

Aldace F. Walker, a son of Dr. Aldace Walker, wrote a book on "The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley," published 1869. In 1894, the Rev. E. M. Haynes, formerly a pastor of the Wallingford Baptist Church but at the time residing in Rutland published "A History of the Tenth Regiment, Vt. Vols." He was the chaplain of the regiment, leaving his home in Wallingford to go to the front. John T. Trowbridge published in 1903

"My Own Story," with recollections of noted persons. The scene and characters of one of his most popular books "Neighbor Jackwood" are taken from the surroundings of Wallingford. To quote his words regarding this book, "Though I was hardly conscious of it the thing was taking shape in my mind when I went to spend the summer (of 1854) at Wallingford, Vt., in the bosom of the Green Mountains. In the broad and beautiful valley of Otter Creek I found in an old farm house a quiet place to live, and think, and write. I gave four or five hours a day to Martin Merrivale, and had ample leisure in the long summer afternoons, to bathe in the streams, wander in the woods, climb the mountains, and in the course of my rambles make extensive acquaintance with the country and the people. One day, while exploring the interval about the confluence of Otter Creek and Mad River, which became Huntersford Creek and Wild River in the novel, the scene of the fishing adventure of Mr. Jackwood and Bim, lost like them amid the tortuous windings of the two streams, still further lost in my own imaginings, I suddenly saw rise up before me out of the tall grass the form of an old hag. And it was not an old hag at all, but a beautiful girl in disguise; nor yet a girl but really a creature of my own imagination, which appeared as vividly to my mind's eye as if it had been either or both. "Both it shall be," I said, "a forlorn maiden in the guise of an old woman, lost here in this labyrinthine streams! A mystery to be accounted for." And the phantom-like projection of my fancy took its place at once in the plan of the story, giving it life and form from that hour."

Upon the library shelves there are three books by a native of Wallingford, Mr. Birney C. Batch-

eller, an expert engineer and skillful inventor. In 1897 J. B. Lippincott Company published for him "The Pneumatic Despatch Tube System" and this was followed a year later by the printing of a paper read before the Society of Arts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, on "A New System Pneumatic Despatch Tubes." Both books are well illustrated and possess great value as Mr. Batcheller is an authority upon these subjects. He has also done considerable work in the testing of high explosives, having entire charge of construction for the U. S. Government of the dynamite guns for national defence, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In 1902 the Lippincott Company printed for private circulation, a memorial volume to "Anna Louise Batcheller," a tender and loving recollection of a beautiful soul.

Among the writers for young people, Mrs. Eugene Smith, writing under the name of Mary Gilbert, has written considerably for "St. Nicholas" and other magazines. National folk stories, especially of Russia have been described in such a way as to make her in this realm of literature, very popular with the children, as well as with those who are older.

While there are no breed farms for fancy stock in the neighborhood, there are many farmers who own cattle and horses of good blood. The Morgan horse is a favorite and several fine animals are driven by residents of the town.

The dairy produce is one of the most important hence the necessity of keeping a high grade of cattle. For differing purposes, and at various times the particular breed that is most in demand changes, and within recent years the Holstein is bred more commonly. Formerly the Jersey, Ayrshire and Durham cattle were great favorites.

"Slowly the lowing kine doth make their way
Homewards at the close of day."

How much a part of the landscape do the cattle become? Nothing appears so attractive as the silent herds grazing upon the hillsides, or the groups of feeding sheep, and frolicking lambs, creating impressions of repose and beauty in many pastoral scenes.

The music of the brooks is heard as with devious windings they find their way into the Creek.

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

The quiet influence of nature is assuredly one that tends to the expansion of all that is good, a broadening of sympathy, a deepening love for justice and right, for "God made the country." In the

correct interpretation of beautiful surroundings there is that which draws one into the sense of God's presence, and the recognition of His laws. All along the valley of the Otter Creek there is that which, in the beauty of its surroundings, strengthens the soul in worship so that its inhabitants can say with the Psalmist, "I will look unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," and the answer comes back to consciousness strong and clear "My help cometh from God who made heaven and earth."

CHAPTER XVII.

The Pageant.

AT THE town meeting in March, 1911, the attention of the voters was called to the fact that this year was the 150th year since the granting of the town's charter by Benning Wentworth, the first royal Governor of New Hampshire. An appropriation of $250.00 was granted for the purpose of celebrating such an anniversary and the following committee appointed: W. C. Mason, A. W. Ferguson, W. P. Carey, H. G. Savery and Rev. Walter Thorpe. This committee was later increased by adding the names of Mrs. N. J. Scribner, Rev. Fr. T. O'Donoghue, E. J. Chilson and D. A. Maxham. After meeting the committee organized with Rev. Walter Thorpe as chairman and A. W. Ferguson as secretary. The committee in a letter sent to every voter in town suggested that the form of celebration should be by means of a historical Pageant that would faithfully depict "the days of ancient times." There were two reasons that led the members of this committee to give much thought and time for the careful planning of such a presentation; first there could be no better way of recalling the heroisms and sacrifices of the past than by actually reproducing them and secondly the educational influence of such a presentation removed it far out of the realm of the merely spectacular. If the date of the Pageant had been a few weeks earlier it would have been the first representation of its kind in the State of Vermont. However, Hartford,

Vt., enjoys that distinction for they presented their Pageant on July 4th. The town appropriations were voted at the same time, viz. the annual town meeting. August the 15th and 16th were the days appointed, and at the same time the towns of Thetford and Bennington were producing historical pageants. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stone, a site was chosen bordering on Elfin Lake. For several weeks previous to the presentations many gave valuable service in helping to clean up, and prepare the grounds.

"IN THE WOODS BY THE LAKE."

Roads were made, brush burned and the natural slope of a hill turned into a splendid vantage ground for clearly seeing the various episodes. Electric light was carried over and no expense was spared to make the occasion in every way a success. Seating capacity was built for 900 people and the open air stage constructed so that a fine perspective of approaching and departing com-

panies was revealed. Back of it was the lake, glistening like an immense jewel. Other towns may have had bigger Pageants, still others may have reaped larger financial gains but none have been able to excel in the beauty of the background and surroundings that were revealed "in the woods by the lake." It made a magnificent setting for many beautiful pictures.

Both the Chapel and Town Hall were utilized for rehearsals and as the time for its production came nearer the one subject was "the Pageant." It certainly afforded a topic for conversation.

About two hundred and fifty of the townspeople participated in the production, and too much cannot be said for the helpfulness and splendid spirit

MISS MYRTLE ANDREWS.

of all who assisted. The chairman of the committee was director of the Pageant and he was ably assisted by Miss Myrtle Andrews. The training of the children and the colonial minuet was entirely in charge of Miss Andrews. One thing that in a measure seemed distinctive is the fact that previous to the first representation there was a service held in every church in town, Catholic as well as Protestant, on the Tuesday morning(15th.) At two o'clock Governor John Abner Mead gave an address from the balcony of the hotel. To look upon the crowd that gathered gave one the impression of a motley array. Men dressed as Indians and Green Mountain Boys, rubbed shoulders with colonial aristocrats and British Regulars. Some of the ladies were costumed sufficiently quaint as to provoke amusement, yet all in excellent taste. The Wallingford Military Band played several pieces and at the close of the Governor's address all roads led to the lake. It is a question whether there was ever seen such a long procession of pedestrians wending their way over the sand bank. From the railroad track it appeared like an immense black sinuous snake twisting its way into the woods. Every convenience had been arranged for both team and automobile, and promptly at three o'clock the performance began.

The first episode represented the days of the wilderness and there was seen the coming of the red man. The chief chose a site for the camp and the squaws were shown carrying the tepees, making ready the camp and preparing food. In the meantime a number of braves after the incantation of the "medicine man" prepared for a typical Indian war dance. At first slowly and with hideous contortions they circled around and then as the dance progressed they entered into it with an

A BAND OF INDIANS.

abandon and a realism that was consummate acting. The picture of the customs of Indian life was intensified by the Indian maiden's song and the "smoking of the pipe." Indian scouts bring to the camp an alarm which is verified by the distant firing of a gun in the woods. Immediately the word of command is given, camp is quickly broken and the Indians are seen on the trail again. The reason for their alarm is seen in the stealthy approach of two scouts or backwoodsmen, forerunner of the white pioneer. Their skill in woodcraft is shown and they easily read as in an open book the evidences of the previous camp. The second scene represents the Indians to have turned from the trail of the hunter to the war path of the warrior. Upon the Otter Creek moved many Indian bands. It was known as the "Indian road." Raids upon the early settlers were frequent and when successful, resulted in a return with captives who were

held for ransom, sold into slavery, or adopted by the tribe. A call sounds over the waters, the Indians are seen running to the water's edge and a canoe with Puritan captives rapidly comes into view. They are brought to shore amid many expressions of feeling. The squaws assist in gibing the prisoners and preparations are made for torture. One of the most dramatic incidents was in the running of the gauntlet. One of the prisoners

WATER SHADOWS ON OTTER CREEK.

attempted it but he was beaten down and after being bound was ignominiously rolled aside for future sport. Another dashed through and with a great burst of speed out distanced his pursuers and dove right into the water and so escaped.

The third scene showed Capt. Eliakim Hall and two companions on their way from Wallingford, Conn., to Portsmouth, N. H., there to receive from Governor Benning Wentworth the charter for the new township of Wallingford, Vermont. The horsemen are seen as they make their way through the woods and then received by the Governor's Secretary (Theodore Atkinson). Their interview

with the Governor is presented and also the signing of the charter. They are urged to remain to one of the social functions of the town, "The Governor's Lawn Party," but after excusing themselves they take their way homewards.

A delightful picture of the aristocrats of the colonial period is reproduced in this scene. The gallant, girded with sword and bewigged, dressed in the costume of the period presents his respects to the governor. His companions with low courtesy and graceful movements add the finishing touch to a remarkable scene. Then is introduced the Minuet. Its stately movements excite admiration and gave great pleasure in each presentation. There will be seen how the principle of contrasts was used to enhance each scene.

THE COLONIAL MINUET.

With the fourth episode the captain and his companions are seen returning to the old home in Connecticut. Their friends are told that the charter is secured and upon the village green is seen the inimitable boy in frolic, and little maidens

dancing round the May pole. Old English folk dances are reproduced and when finished the youngsters laughingly capered off the green.

The coming of the first legal settler, Abraham Jackson and his family, was realistically shown. Others soon follow, the Ives's, Halls, Bradleys, Clarks and others. Some on foot, others on horseback and several drawn by oxen. The marking out of the homestead and the commencement of life amid the new surroundings is seen and the hardship and sacrifice can readily be imagined as some of the settlers enter the forest bound for the new home. Some of the trying conditions that met the early settlers are seen in the hurried movements of the "Green Mountain Boys." They were upholding the rights of the New Hampshire grants in a controversy with the State of New York. The warning of one who was a "New Yorker" proved an interesting scene. The excitement was carried into the town meeting and too much cannot be said for the spontaneity and realism with which such a gathering was presented. Party passions ran high and the first fatal result in Wallingford was seen in the carrying down of the Tory who was shot upon Green Hill. After the battle of Hubbardton it is said that detachments of British troops camped on the West Hill near the Newton homestead. There was presented a detachment in charge of an officer, who gave a glimpse of the camp life and the glow of the camp fire and the bright colors of the uniforms were enhanced by the background of trees.

A Green Mountain Boy

A COMPANY OF BRITISH REGULARS.

A scene that has already been described in an account of the Fox family (see page 49) was reproduced in the capture of Governor Isaac Tichenor. The make-believe Indians could hardly be distinguished from the real thing. Social life was evident in the Quilting Bee and Paring Bee. The interesting, even animated gossip is indulged in and the manifestation of social courtesies and neighborly helpfulness revealed. When the young people of the Husking Bee came in, garbed in quaint costumes of the long ago "then old and young of both sexes took part, their jolly

ISAAC TICHENOR.

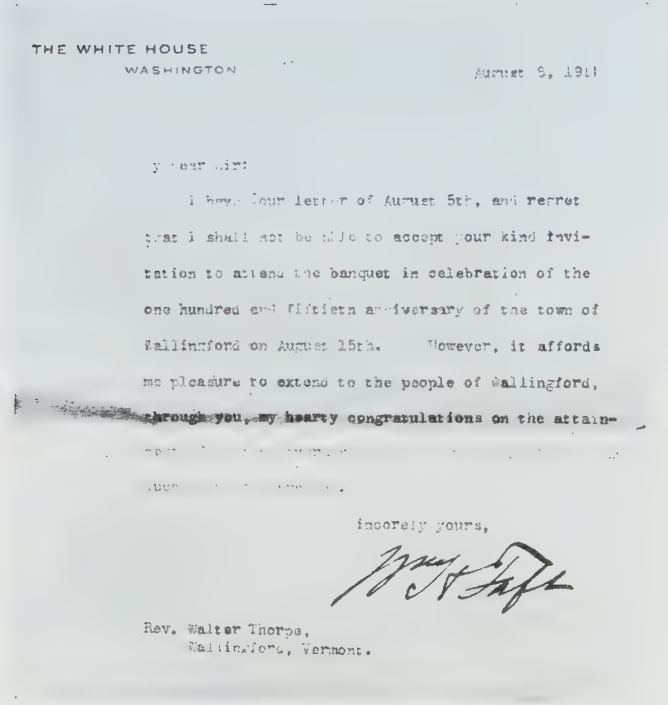
labor lighted in the open field by the hunters moon or a great bonfire. When the work was done the company feasted on pumpkin pie, doughnuts and cider. Then the barn was cleared of its litter of husks, (Si Allen sent for) and when the fiddler mounted the scaffold and made the gloom of the roof peak ring with merry strains, to which two score solidly clad feet threshed out time "in country dance" and "French Four."

But it was in the last scene of all that the audiences had opportunity to judge of the great number of participants, each marching in to the strains of stirring music. What a picture it made, of early settlers and Indians, British Regulars and Green Mountain Boys, colonial aristocrats in silks and satins, others dressed in homespun.

The first presentation of the Pageant was given on the Tuesday afternoon and the weather at first seeming propitious, changed shortly after the performance started. A large crowd had assembled and although the heavens darkened and the thunder rolled yet a good number retained their seats throughout the program.

In the evening the streets of the town were electrically illuminated in red, white and blue. A banquet was served in the Town Hall at which a large number was present. The decorations were in pink and green and the upper hall had been entirely transformed. It was a scene of beauty. Here and there the electrical effect enhanced the combination of colors. The Governor was present with his staff and after the eatables had been removed he gave a splendid address on "The Spirit of Vermont." The Rev. William A. Ballon, of Ludlow acted as toastmaster and called upon his brother Rev. Henry Ballon, of Chester, the

Rev. W. A. McIntire, of Danby, George H. Stafford and A. G. Stone to express words of greeting. It had been expected that in addition to the Governor of the State, other notable public men would be present but owing to the fact that Congress had not adjourned and some State Legislatures were still in session several were obliged to absent them-



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1911

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 5th, and regret that I shall not be able to accept your kind invitation to attend the banquet in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Wallingford on August 15th. However, it affords me pleasure to extend to the people of Wallingford, through you, my hearty congratulations on the attain-

Sincerely yours,

William H. Taft

Rev. Walter Thorpe,
Wallingford, Vermont.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S LETTER.

selves. The Rev. Walter Thorpe had received greetings from several eminent men which were read at the close.

President Taft sent the following:

"The White House, Washington.
August 8, 1911.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 5th and regret that I shall not be able to accept your kind invitation to attend the banquet in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Wallingford on August 15th. However, it affords me pleasure to extend to the people of Wallingford through you, my hearty congratulations on the attainment of this anniversary and my best wishes for a most successful celebration.

Sincerely yours, WM. H. TAFT.

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was invited to be present and he wrote saying that he wished he could accept but it was simply impossible.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, expressed his regret owing to political engagements due to the general election in that country.

Admiral Dewey sent the following letter:

My dear Sir:

I appreciate fully the honor done me in asking for a message to my fellow Vermonters who are celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Wallingford's charter rights.

Our state pride is more than justified.

Vermont has marked out a course of courage, work, hope and loyalty that all the world might copy.

The only difficulty about our ancestors is that they have made it hard for us poor descendants to keep up the tradition.

With all good wishes, I am very truly,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral of the Navy.

An interesting letter was received from Sir James Bryce, British Ambassador to Washington.

British Embassy, Washington,
August 12, 1911.

My dear Sir:

It is very good of you and your fellow citizens to have let me learn of the celebration you are to hold on August 15th of the 150th Anniversary of the granting of the charter rights to the town of Wallingford. The granting took place in the old days before political connection between England and her North American Colonies had been broken. The breaking of that connection did not dissever the historic bonds which unite the English and American peoples of today, who are alike the children of those far off ancestors of ours who laid the foundations of local self government in Old England and gave to both peoples the love of liberty and the habit of using it wisely and temperately.

I will venture on behalf of the citizens of Wallingford in England, a quaint old town which was inhabited eight and a half centuries ago when William the Conqueror crossed the Thames there on his march to London, to send you their greetings with my own on this auspicious anniversary, and to express the hope that the fraternal affection which now unites the two branches of the old stock and which is warmer today that it has been ever before, may go on always strengthing in the centuries to come.

Believe me to be,

Very Faithfully Yours,

JAMES BRYCE.

Governor Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire, wrote:

My dear Mr. Thorpe:

I should like to express through you to the town of Wallingford my regret at not being able to be present at the 150th Anniversary of the granting of the charter rights.

I know this occasion marks an epoch in the history of Wallingford. We should now look back to the conditions at the time the Charter Rights were granted and compare them with what they are today. We should note the progress that has been made in our government, in our educational system and in our every day life. We should be guided by the mistakes and experiences of those who have gone before us and resolve that Wallingford shall continue to prosper in the future faster even than in the past. All should work together to this end so that future generations can look back with pride on the movement started at this 150th Anniversary. I extend to the town my heartiest well-wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of her citizens.

Sincerely yours,

R. P. BASS.

As Wallingford was first settled by the people from Connecticut it was especially fitting that the Governor of that State should be invited and the Hon. Simeon L. Baldwin wrote with regret of his inability to be present. "It would otherwise give me pleasure to participate in so interesting an occasion.

Connecticut considers Vermont as one of her daughters, and I recall hearing from Chief Justice Polland of your State many years ago that there was a tradition that at one of the early sessions

of the Vermont Legislature a vote was passed adopting all the laws passed at the preceding sessions of the Connecticut General Assembly, so far as they seemed not unadapted to the settlements west of New Hampshire.

Yours Sincerely,
SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

Senator William P. Dillingham sent a night letter by telegraph:

"I regret that public duties will not permit me to have part in Wallingford's anniversary celebration but that the occasion may exceed your fondest anticipations and become a red letter day in the history of the town.

Congratulations upon past achievements, good wishes for still greater ones in the future.

W. P. DILLINGHAM.

United States Congressmen David J. Foster and Frank Plumley would have been present if Congress had not been convened in extra session. Many former residents were there and greatly added to the enjoyableness of the evening for

"A wonderful stream is the river Time
As it runs through the realm of tears!
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it bends in the ocean of years."

Mention should be made of the parade given on the Wednesday morning. By general consent it was conceded to be the best ever seen in the town. Many of the participants in the Pageant marched in groups or companies, and some of "the get ups" were certainly ludicrous if not lovely. A wealth of imagination was displayed

in the "antique and horrible" section, and a sunny morning stimulated the prevailing spirit of good cheer. The Pageant was reproduced afternoon and evening. In the latter performance, splendid effects were attained by the use of colored lights Many in the audience could have said

"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here we will sit and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony."

There was no question in the minds of all who saw it, as to the value of such a celebration. To many it will ever be a pleasant memory. It entailed hard work but it was willingly given, and the strong spirit of co-operation was the reason for the Pageant's success. Time was given by many even when a financial loss, the use of teams willingly furnished, and one man brought over his yoke of oxen from Chippenhook, caring for them between performances without charging the town a penny.

It is the public spirit in its best forms for which the town should stand, and anything that calls forth the manifestation of unselfish interests and the development of public good, should receive the commendation of all. It was this spirit expressed in prophecy that inspired the song:

"I sing New England, as she lights her fire
In every Prairie's midst; and where the bright
Enchanting stars shine pure through Southern
night,

She still is there, the guardian on the Tower,
To open for the world a purer hour."

REV. WALTER THORPE.

The years will come and go and each generation will add its quota to the preceding one, but only as there is shown a true respect for the noble and pure, an exaltation of that which is just and right, will there come an abiding satisfaction to individual or national life. This is the lesson of history, it is the result of experience, so "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

PREFACE to the 1995 EDITION

It has been precisely eighty-four years since Walter Thorpe penned the dedication to his **History of Wallingford, Vermont.** In the intervening generations between 1911 and now, Wallingford and the world around it have undergone many changes. The people remain much the same. Local pride and community consciousness is as evident today in the first-generation resident as it is in the eighth; and therefore Rev. Thorpe's wish in his 1911 foreward is continuing to be fulfilled. It is with great pride that the Wallingford Historical Society re-introduces this book.

Joyce Barbieri, President
Wallingford Historical Society

Thanksgiving Day, 1995

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